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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 256 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 9 p.m.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P and O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd Nov	DELTA ..	NALDERA *	15,991
10th ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIAx.		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA ..		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR ..	MALWA x	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA ..		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	16,395
5th Jan.	MANTUA ..		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HINDx ..		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIAx		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
2nd Nov.	MORVADA ..	8,193
16th ,,	MODASA ..	8,996
30th ,,	NEVASA ..	9,009
14th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
8th Feb	DALGOMA * ..	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
7th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA ..	8,600
4th April	MANELA ..	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
13th ,,	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
19th Dec.	SICILIA* ..	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA ..	10,911
15th Jan.	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA ..	15,996
21st Feb.	SICILIA* ..	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA ..	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
24th April	SICILIA* ..	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
13th Nov	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination
21st Oct.	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa 1 P. M.
1st Nov.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports 11 A. M.
2nd ,,	VASNA ..	Busrah via K'chi,
3rd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
5th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 A. M.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
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[illegible] Road CALCUTTA.
[illegible]

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAE SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Com.	Ton.	Arrivel.	Dep.
Sado Maru	I. Nirel	5898	31st Oct.	11th Nov.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov.
Hskodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28th Nov.	12th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th Dec.	28th Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	19th Dec.	2nd Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	Indolass with without food food fees
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs, Rs
Singapore.	330	210	168	105 84
Hongkong.	480	270	203	135 105
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160 122
Kobe.	610	380	285	190 142

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN,"

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,98,600
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 19,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesliana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' Notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Karachi, Madras, Mosul
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300 000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr., ...
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond Esqr.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,19,64,225
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 59,82,112
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 56,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 27,27,727
Reserve Fund 21,00,400
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
Amritsar, Amballa City, Amballa Cant, Bombay, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Gojra, Hapur, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sind), Jullundur, Jammu, Jhelum City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Montogomery, Okara (Dist. Montgomery), Peshawar City, Patiala, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Srinagar
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 73,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Darien, Fengtien, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angelos, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Nagoya, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Singapore, Shimonosaki, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Vladivostock
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
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LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
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The Secretary
285/10, Bowbazar Street.
Calcutta.
or
J. C. BOSE,
The Chief Agents,
285/10, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS,
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages 40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64, p. 1 Gross 10-8-0, 80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled 1, 1½ & 2 quires.
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7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

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STICKS
Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

KATOL
THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER
Annas 10 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

Cure Your Eye
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
, Kandi, Bengal India (Dep. 5.)

A FUTURE FULL OF HEALTH FOR YOU.
DROP A CARD FOR A FREE
Health Literature
To
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar (Kathiawad.)

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.
Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 3rd November 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, sell by Public Auction all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.
The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th October, 1923.

RE: INCOME-TAX
AND
SUPER-TAX
Please Consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years
at 79, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertise is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number .....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An honest PEON to deliver newspapers and collect sundry bills, must know to ride a Bicycle. See Mr. Nazim at the "Bombay Chronicle" Office.
A

WANTED—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Meet Mr. SOMJEE at Picket Road, Kalbadevi.
A R8863

WANTED—STORES MANAGERS, Limited Company. Best prospects. HARD CASH security of Rs. 1,000 essential. Please apply Box No. 9794, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8861

WANTED.—SECRETARY for a Gin and Press factory in Punjab, salary Rs. 150 to 200 Apply with Testimonials to, The MANAGER ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU DELHI.
A R8848

WANTED—An experienced CUSTOMS CLEARING and SHIPPING CLERK, Salary according to merits. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 9778, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8808

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accomodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day, Enrolment daily.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SERVICES by a long experienced Cotton Selector and Purchaser, from any Mills or Offices in India. Apply to Box No. 9793, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8859

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A large portion of a decent show room. Apply No. 75, Apollo Street, opp. Union Bank.
C R8856

BLOCKS—Comfortable and airy at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson and Cruddas Iron Works. Apply HIRJI GOVINDJI & CO. Tel. No. 1697. Bombay.
R8866

TO LET—Furnished two storyed house, ten rooms with tennis and garage, 5 minutes from Race Course. Apply Gupta, 11, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.
C R8745

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW and a STABLE at Vesawa, near Andheri Sea side next to the Sanatorium. Please see personally BABLIBAI RAIKER, No. 5, Girl School Galli Gamdevi, Bombay.
C R8810

TO BE LET—One decent BUNGALOW, suitable for a large family, fitted with electric lights, tiled flooring and baths, with a large compound and nice garden situated at No. 26, Mount Road, Mazagaon, 3 minutes' walk from Tram Terminus. Rent moderate Apply Mr. NAZIR on the premises.
C R8865

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

GODOWN—Required accommodation not less than 45 feet by 35 feet, suitable to erect Machines for Cleaning Kapok (Silk Cotton). Larger premises would be taken if available 2 to 3 years' lease, Mazagaon or Byculla locality preferred. Apply Box No. 9791, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R8837

BOARD & APARTMENTS

EXCELSIOR HOTEL, Carnac Road, Bombay—Accommodation for boarders available with or without boards, nice airy, rooms ventilated. Apply at once.
R8860

PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY—Leucoderma and White Patches perfectly cured in a week, if not, price refunded. Big tin Rs. 7. Small (Rs. 4 only. FAQIRI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 5, Laheria Sarai (Darbhanga.).
R8847

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting. Shorthand and Shortuand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A brand new DISPENSARY COUNTER, going cheap. Can be seen at ARNOLD & CO., Chemists, Esden Building, Ripon Road, near Jacob Circle, Bombay.
N8868

FOR SALE—Brand new Canoe Victoria and Landaulette at Dadabhoy Ruttonji Carriage and motor-body builder, Oppt. Kandavari, inside Gaiwari, Girgaum. Also English carriages for sale.
R8790

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FIAT—Model 70—12-15 H.P.—Lately overhauled. In sound running condition. Going cheap. Apply T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road.
J.A. 17657

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE A HOUSE, containing if possible two blocks, situated in a good locality. Write, stating lowest terms, to Box No. 9790, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R8857

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD—A PRIVATE DISPENSARY, situated in thickly populated Hindu locality. Good chance for a Hindu Doctor. Apply to Box No. 9792, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R8858

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

SECOND-HAND GOOD MAKE MORTAR MILL in diameter 7 to 9 feet. Apply sharp DHARAMSEY BHAWANJI 2nd Pinjrapole Lane, Bombay. Tel. No. 2472.
K R8867

FOR SALE—126 LOOMS, width 24in., 28in., 32in., quite in working order and one winding frame of 200 spindles. Apply to Sir HUKAMCHAND & DALMIA MILLS Office, Mumbadevi Naca, Bombay.
K17953

FINANCIAL.

WANTED TO ADVANCE on mortgage rupees fifty thousand on sound property. Apply Box No. 9783 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R R8822

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LINSEED OIL, double boiled, genuine, manufactured in a first class mill in Cawnpore, fitted with up-to-date plant. Agents and dealers apply for terms. THE CAWNPORE LINSEED OIL MILLS, Cawnpore.
T R8773

TYPEWRITERS—New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for 1 month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices. Second-hand typewriters, all makes, standard and portable, from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved Model	207
Empire 1. Rs 80, 90, Remington 7 75,	90
Corona Folding with Case Rs. 95, 120,	135
Oliver 2, Rs. 80, 3 100, 5, 125, 9,	17
Noiseless, Rs. 115, Mercedes, German	190
Underwood 5, latest Rs. 190, Brief 125,	190
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, 9,	275
Remington 10, Visible Rs. 150, 175, 225,	250
Remington 10, Brief 240, 11, Brief	240
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new.....	
Yost 20, latest, new types,	180
Multiplex Hammond Rs. 150, Leather Case	200
Gujerati Remington 9, little used,	190
Ribbons, Carbons etc., Papers, Repairs.	

NICOLLS and COMPANY, Typewriter Experts Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE.
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other brand of Portland Cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

NEOCURO IS THE TESTED GERMAN Remedy for MALARIAL FEVER.
EVERY CAPSULE GUARANTEED.
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
SHIRKEY BLDGS., Hornby Road.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.)
SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
12680

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE ATTENTION of Shareholders is invited to the fact that the last date for receiving applications from them for allotment of shares in the Central Bank of India, Limited, is 6th November, 1923.
C17945

NOTICE.

OWING to stock-taking our Offices and godowns will be entirely CLOSED for business on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, We request our Clients to be good enough to excuse the inconvenience caused by this.
METROPOLITAN-VICKERS ELECTRICAL CO., LTD.,
Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
17959

INDIAN PENINSULAR STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
S. S. "ABYDOS"
FOR SALE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of the above steamer belonging to the above Company now lying in the stream off Mazgaon. Gross tonnage 3057.44, registered tonnage 1939.72, length 323ft., breadth 40.2in., depth 27. Classification 100A1 Lloyds reclassed in year 1922.

Offers must be submitted to the undersigned at his office at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before 15th day of November, 1923.

The acceptance of the offer by the Liquidator will be subject to the sanction of the Court.

The purchaser shall have to pay 25 per cent. of the purchase price on acceptance of the offer and the balance on the day of the completion of the sale.

The purchaser will have to sign an agreement on the form, copy of which can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1923.

Per Pro. N. H. Moos,
A. F. CHINOY,
Official Liquidator.
C17669

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to the finest and best all over being fa above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Government and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refer to this cement in eulogising terms. Write to our Booklet and current year's calendar
THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay.

ELECTORS !!!
(BOMBAY CITY NORTH.)

"Flag"

VOTE FOR THE FLAG.

ADVOCATE SURVE effectively opposes Government for public welfare. Vote for him.
HIS NUMBER IS FIRST.
8849

CHEAP TICKETS.

TICKETS available from Friday to Tuesday at a fare and a half for the double journey, are issued every week between Victoria Terminus (Bombay) Byculla and Dadar on the one hand and Nasik Road, Deolali Poona, Lonavla, Khandala, Neral and Matheran on the other. Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned or at the stations concerned.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 18th October, 1923. C17888

G. I. P. RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England)

BOOKING OF COTTON TO COLABA, G. I. P RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on and from the 1st November, 1923, the booking of "COTTON" to Colaba, G. I. P Railway will be CLOSED, when the New Cotton Green on the Bombay Port Trust Railway will be opened.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st October, 1923. C17226

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), (1) to receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1923, (2) to elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, (3) to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration, and (4) to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th October to 6th November, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.
C17862

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the monopoly of distillation and supply of country liquor (prepared from Mahua) in Orchha State (Bundelkhand, C. I.), for three years, commencing from 1-7-24 to 30-6-27.

Tenders must reach Revenue Commissioner's Office, Tikamgarh, by 15-12-23.

For further particulars apply to the Excise Officer, Tikamgarh (Bundelkhand, C. I.).

GOBIND PRASAD,
Excise Officer.
TA17940

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles for one year commencing from 1-3-1924 to 28-2-1925 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on Monday, the 12th November 1923.

Tender No. 1—For hay, green grass and rice straw, etc., for Municipal Bullocks and horses, to be supplied in Bombay

Tender No. 2.—For hay, Lucerne grass and Rice Straw for cattle, sheep and goats at the Municipal Slaughter houses, at Bandra.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information, that may be required.

(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt:
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 29th October, 1923. C17665

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from The Honourable Sir DINSHAW EDULJI VACHHA, Knight, and Messrs. NANABHOY NOWROJI KATRAK, HORMUSJI JEHANG'R BHABHA, NARAYEN MADHAV SAMARTH, RUSTOM PESTONJI MASANI, Sir GOCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Knight, The Honourable Sir PURSHOTAMDAS THAKORDAS, C.I.E. and Mr. DHARAMDAS NARANJI, the Trustees of the People's Free Reading Room and Library, Bombay. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 93, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those five several pieces or parcels of Freehold land or ground now formed into one entire piece situate, lying and being at Mowje Malcom Peth in Mahableshwar in Taluka Sub-District Javli Zilla Satara, together containing by admeasurement 2657 square yards or thereabouts together with the Bunglows known as Jubilee Cottage and Flora Villa and guest house and outhouses standing thereon bearing Survey No. 30032 and bounded, on or towards the East by Public Road, on or towards the West by the property of Vithaldas Gopaldas and the property belonging to Ranchhordas Tribhovandas Mody known as Mulberry Cottage and on or towards the South by Government ground.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1923.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C17964

HIGH COURT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 4108 of 1923.

Messrs. ESSOOFALI ADAMJI AND CO., a firm, carrying on business as merchants and commission agents at Bhajipala Lane, Mandvi. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

A. H. TUCKER, formerly of Bombay, European Inhabitant, whose present whereabouts are not known, a Merchant. ..... Defendant.

To
The Defendant

THE PLAINTIFFS have filed this suit to recover from you Rs. 5,000, costs, interest on Judgment and further and other relief and Tuesday the 30th day of November, 1923, is fixed for the hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Dated 9th October, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.

C17967 Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

AUCTION SALE.

MOOSA BROS.
AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE AGENTS
"YUSSUF" BUILDING CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 31st October, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MOOSA BROS, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction near the office of Messrs. Volkart Bros on museum the following:—

By the order of Raja Imam Ali Khan of Nakochia.
1 Pair English Cops Colar Soorang.
1 English hunting cop.
1 Lot second hand Barness and saddles.
By the order of a Parsi Gentleman.
1 second hand Canoe.
1 second hand Brown (in good condition).
1 English Hopelil Cobrolet with Country Bred.
RECEIVED FROM UPCOUNTRY.
3 Country Bred Horses.
By the order of an European Gentleman proceeding to England.
1 Arab Polo Pony with English Saddle.
1 "Damler" Motor Car.
1 "Buick" Motor Car.
1 "King" Motor Car 8 cylinder 60 H. P 5 seated complete self-starter new and in working order.
1 second hand Malecoach.
1 second hand Soorly Tonga.
1 second hand Railey Car.
2 Ponies.
Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MOOSA BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st October, 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort by order of Messrs. Sethna Katrak and Co and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The Shilotri Bank Ltd. of Bombay the following:—

A quantity of Mill stores comprising Steel Reeds of sizes, Tubular Banding, Heald Cord, Card Can Binders, Hinge Springs, Wire Springs Bow Springs, Heald Frames, Warper Back Comb, Comb, Glasses, Loom spindles, etc.

Terms 25 per cent deposit and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st October, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NORTHBROOK STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand Devidas, Attorneys for Keshavji Hirji and others the surviving mortgagees and in pursuant to the power of sale granted under an Indenture of mortgage D/. 15 February, 1923 between Arsey Dewat (since deceased) and others of the one part and Keshavji Hirji and others of the second part, and on account and risk of the surviving mortgagees Raja Arsey and others. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th November, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling House standing thereon situate lying and being at Northbrook Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 146 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2649 New No. 9662 Old Survey No. 181 and New Survey No. 3611 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Ismail Johan Mahomed on or towards the South by the house of Beebeebai on or towards the East by sweepers passage on or towards the West by Northbrook Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7736 Street Nos. 217-219.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHARNI ROAD KNOWN AS "RASHID BUILDING."

By order of the Mortgagees Bai Chagbai widow of the late Rashid Mahomed, Ismail Piredina and Ahmed Abdulla, the Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rashid Mahomed, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Sonabai Bapubai Velinker in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to them under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 21st day of December 1921, and made between the said Bai Sonabai Bapubai Velinker of the one part and the said Bai Chagbai Ismail Piredina and Ahmed Abdulla of the other part.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land partly of perpetual Fazandari tenure and partly of the quit and ground rent tenure (the present Fazandar of the Fazandari portion thereof are the trustees of the confraternity of St. Francis of Assisi attached to the Cathedral of N. S. De Esperance, Bombay) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon; situate, lying and being at Charni Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 312.12 square yards or thereabouts, whereof the portion which is of the quit and ground rent tenure is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2628, 2629, 2631, New No. A3/9642 Old Survey Nos. 841 and New Survey No. 2C/7384 and the whole of which said land and hereditaments are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1893 (1D) and Street No. 1 (D) and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Charni Road aforesaid on or towards the West by the property of Dinshaw Cawasji Pundole, on or towards the North by the property of Rustomji and Cawasha Sorabji Powvala and on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Main Road and which premises are known by the name of 'Rashid Building.'

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS, ACCESSORIES, MACHINERY, FURNITURE, WOODEN PLANKS, IRON TOOLS, AND ONE LARGE TEAKWOOD SHED ETC.

Under instruction from Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madon, solicitors, to Soorajmal Harundrai, Esqure, and on account and risk of Mr. Jal P. Virji, and in exercise of his rights under the Indenture of Mortgage of 12th December 1918, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY the 2nd of November at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Girgaum Tram Terminus in the compound of Gordhandas Building all the stock in trade of the Victoria Motor Works and garage consisting of motor cars, accessories, furniture, all sorts of machinery, wooden planks, iron pieces, tools and on wooden shed etc. etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND VERY HANDSOME COUNTER WITH ELEGANT BRASS RAILING.

Under instructions from Messrs. King King and Co., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction at Kings Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, on Saturday the 10th prox. at 1 p.m. (S.T.). the whole of the office furniture such as tables, chairs, large counter with very elegant brass railings, cupboards chairs, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd November at 3-30 p.m (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods etc. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 Second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 Second hand rubber tyred Office Shigram.
1 Second hand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 Second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-vis.
1 Arab Horse in Harness.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HOTEL AT GREEN AT FORT, KNOWN AS CORONATION HOTEL AS A GOING CONCERN TO-GREEN STREET FORT, KNOWN AS CORONATION HOTEL AS A GOING CONCERN TOGETHER WITH THE GOODWILL AND THE RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 712 of 1920 (Khatizabai vs. Kulsumbai) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 12th prox. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at the premises,

The Hotel at Green St. Fort, known as Coronation Hotel as a going concern together the good will and the right of occupancy.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JACKERIA MASJID STREET, BHISTI MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the owner Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 15th November, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereof situate lying and being at Jackeria Masjid Street (First Chinch Bunder Road) in the Registration, sub-District of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2677 and Street No. 485—489 containing by admeasurement—175 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a Sweepers' passage, on the West by the said Jackeria Masjid Street, on the North by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail, on the South by the ground—belonging to Emnabai wife of Esmail Abdulla Jiva.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 31st October, 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

INDIAN AUCTION CO.

(Government Registered.)

14, Apollo Street,

Opposite Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

BONAFIDE SALE OF PRECIOUS JEWELLERY BY THE ORDER OF HIGH COURT.

AUCTION SALE will be held on 31st October at 2-30 p.m.

High Court, Bombay.
Suit No. 3795 of 1923.

Seth Jeshinglal Popatlal & Co. ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

Zaveri Sorabji Edalji ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smethbern and Lambert appointed by the High Court in the above suit, pursuant to the order of the Court made on the above Suit No. of 1923, Messrs. INDIAN AUCTION CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 31st October, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. at their Room No. 14, Apollo St., opp., the new Imperial Bank.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYERS.

The said Jewellery will be sold by Public Auction in the presence of Solicitors Messrs. Smethbern and Lambert.

INDIAN AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st October, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The usual monthly Auction Sale of unclaimed Goods and Sweepings at Wadi Bunder G. I. P. Ry. will be held TO-DAY at 2 p.m. (S.T.).

Full list can be had on application to

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st October, 1923.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE VALUABLE PEARL.

By order of Messrs. Pohumal Brothers, the Pledgee and on account and at the risk of Sheth Pratapchand Gulabchand the Pledger, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th November, 1923, at their office at 72, Meadows Street, Fort:—

1 Pearl.

The pearl will be on view two days prior to the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st October, 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,

120, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO CLUBS, HOTELS, WINE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

Sale on FRIDAY, the 2nd November, 1923, at 3 p.m. at the sale room of the Auctioneers a consignment of high class champagne and French wines:—Ayala 1911 and Binet Files Dry Elite Champagne, Cockburn's Medoc and St. Julian Claret and Chatau, Latour Claret in quarts and pints.

Will be sold in small lots.

SORABJEE COWASJI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st October, 1923.

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply furnish your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years' life reading with character sketch, map of Heavens, longevity, finance, business prospects, family, etc. Rs. 4. Annual Life reading Re. 1 Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Re. 1. Predictions are guaranteed for their accuracy. Trial order will convince. Apply to:—THE BHARATA ASTROLOGICAL ASREMAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. S. India.

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Baroda State.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

THYMOL	PALMROSA OIL
OILL OIL	SHELLAC
CUMIN OIL	CUTCH

Agents

Messrs. N. PURSHOTAM & CO.

29, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Works at GWALIOR.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

Another Great Picture—a Universal Attraction *par excellence*!

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

'NOBODY'S BRIDE'

Starring (5 Reels)

HERBERT RAWLINSON

This woman who lived in the underworld and posed as an artist—could she b clean and honest? Jimmy Nevins, who might be a "Bum" but he had once been a gentleman, wondered, and as he wondered she did more to prove her love for him.

A Strong Cast including *Alice Lake and Edna Murphy.*

'NOBODY'S BRIDE'

"Chance," "circumstances," "fate," or whatever an individual may choose to call the unseen force of life, sweeps every man and every woman into phases of life which he or she had never expected to enter. A man wants to be a certain thing and wants to achieve certain works; but by the time he is grown to full manhood he realizes that his own efforts are of pygmy calibre compared to the grand shuffling of "circumstances."

To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE-HOUSE

NOVELTY CINEMA

Telephone No. 40106
Grant Road, Tram Terminus

Commencing from Satur. 27th October, 1923

TO-NIGHT FOUR SHOWS

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

CARL LAEMMLE presents

Gladys Walton

in a Fervid Story of A GIRL'S SEARCH FOR ROMANCE.

"THE LOVE LETTER"

Stirring and Dramatic — Universal's Newest Attraction.

Should a girl write Love Letters? or should she use the Telephone? See Glady's Walton in "The Love Letter."

If a Girl indiscriminately writes love letters to unknown men, what must eventually happen? Is she taking desperate Chances?

Should a Girl confess her past when she marries?

SHOP GIRL'S NOTE WINS HER SPOUSE

The Programme includes Universal's 2-Reel Super Century Comedy

"PEG O' THE MOVIES"

Starring the World's Youngest Screen Actress

BABY PEGGY

DON'T MISS THIS PROGRAMME.

NOVELTY CINEMA

Grant Road Tram Terminus.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 & 10. p. m.

"THE SHEIKH"

featuring Rudolf Valentino

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"THE LADY OWNER"

featuring Violet Hopson

EMPRESS THEATRE.

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

JACKIE COOGAN IN "MY BOY."

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

WHAT IS THE GREATEST LOVE?

Mother-love is the greatest thing on earth! The mother's heart is always with her children.

MATRI-SNEHA

OR

A MOTHER'S DEVOTION

The story of a mother's devotion is as lovely a thing as has ever been brought to the screen. It will engrave its story on your heart! A picture that will appeal to the eye as well as the mind! Don't miss to see.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under the Patronage of H. H. Gaekwar of Baroda—Est. 1913

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD.

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,

ON

Wednesday 31st Oct. 1923 (P.M. 8-30 Night)

MUKANAYAK.

Saturday 3rd Nov. 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)

Sunday 4th November 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)

ASHA-NIRASHA

Manager, G. N. Mandali

TO-NIGHT—

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

31st Oct. —To-Night at 9-30 P.M.

AND EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 p.m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus

LOCATION :—Parvati Villa Open Ground.

(Poona Cantt.)

EUROPEANS AND INDIANS LADIES AND GENTS.

50 PEOPLE ALL REFINED 50

Performing the Newest and Most Spectacular Feats.

60 PERFORMING ANIMALS 60

We have a High Class Troupe of Animals that do everything but talk.

Not a Cheap Show.

We give a good Show Cheap.

Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 5 p. m.

Box Plan at Messrs. MARCKS & CO.,

Prof. Shanker Rao, *Sole Proprietor* — N. J. Ratnam. *Business Manager.*

AMUSEMENTS.

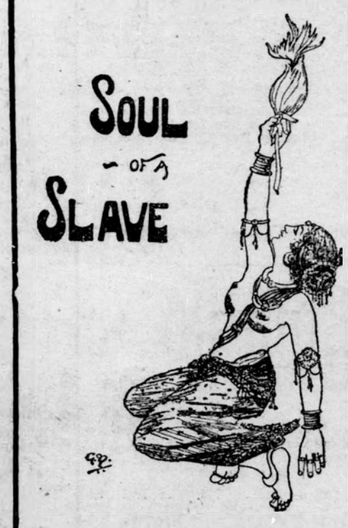
START BOOKING YOUR SEATS

TO-DAY

For the Greatest

ATTRACTION

Ever offered In India



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GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS

ON SATURDAY NEXT.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

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Presents to-day and during This Week Only

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GLADYS WALTON.

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COMMENCING November 10th, for the first rime in Bombay

The most powerful Universal Serial

OREGON TRAIL featuring Art Accord.

Helpless and . . Starving Beggars.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO ASSIST the Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee and the Bombay District Benevolent Society in relieving the sufferings of starving and helpless beggars. They can do this by taking any such destitute person, who is not suffering from any infectious disease, to the Dharmasala situated at 628, Duncan Road, Byculla (opposite the Parsi Statue.) There they will be given shelter and food prior to their removal to the Beggars Camp at Rowli Hill, Dadar, where everything possible will be done for their welfare and comfort.

If any of these destitute persons are suspected to be suffering from any infectious disease, other than leprosy, the public are kindly requested to give information at the nearest Municipal Dispensary. Motor Ambulances for the removal of cases of infectious diseases are now located in Arthur Road stables. These can be had at any time during the 24 hours of the day by telephoning to No. 40599. In case of no reply No. 41256 may be referred to.

(Sd.) L. C. CAZALET,
Secretary, Bombay District Benevolent Society.

V. A. DABHOLKAR
H. J. DAVIS,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
The Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

The storm in the Bay was weakened greatly and there was only a depression when it slowly crossed the coast last night near Cocanada. It has caused heavy rain on the North Madras coast and introduced rainfall in the east Central Provinces, Orissa, Chota Nagpur. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, East Central Provinces and North Madras coast and local in Chota Nagpur. Few falls have occurred in South Hyderabad, Malabar and South-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Angul one and a half inches, Cuttack three, Raipur two, Jagdalpur one, Hanamkonda, Cocanada Calingapatam two, Gopalpur eleven and Vizagapatam five.

Forecast.—A decrease on North Madras coast and an extension in Chota Nagpur and Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 29th October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m. 10. a. m 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.739 inches
Temperature of Air	80 9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.7 ,,
Dew Point	73 2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	78.% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.9 ,,
Minimum do do.	76.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 130
Fall of Rain	—
Total fall during month	—
do. do. year	—
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Oct.	—

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill		Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
F.	2	4	30	25	6	2	11	34	20	10
		16	42	23	9		22	47	19	8
Sat	3	7	59	25	8	3	1	16	19	1
		20	5	25	0		14	29	19	9
S.	4	6	54	25	10	4	0	27	19	3
		19	39	25	2		13	45	19	0
M.	5	7	58	26	6	5	1	4	19	3
		20	42	26	7		14	31	17	8
Tu	30	2	1	27	0	30	7	53	20	2
		13	43	23	2		19	43	17	8
W.	31	2	39	26	5	31	8	38	20	8
	Nov	14	24	24	6	No	20	23	18	4
W.	1	3	25	25	10	1	9	44	21	0
		15	22	24	0		21	18	19	1

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 30th October 1923, giving data for the receding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clea rand humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature was considerably lower than usual; the minimum was below normal at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Agra moisture in the air is in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the west of the division; the minimum was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in west Rajputana and in defect at Karachi. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in upper Sind and Rajputana; the minimum was below normal at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are mostly clear and at Dwarka humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was lower than usual at Bhuj and higher at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur has had 2.05" of rain and Chanda 0.13". Skies are heavily clouded at these stations, moderately clouded at Nagpur and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall and at Amraoti and Saugor. Maximum temperature was below normal at Raipur and Chanda; the minimum was higher than usual at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Moisture in the air is in excess in the north of the division. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in east Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in east Hyderabad and the minimum in the northwest of the division and at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—The storm in the Bay has apparently moved northwards or northeastwards and now lies outsid ethe reporting area. It has caused nearly general rain on the north Madras coast and in the east Central Provinces. Rain has however almost disappeared from the southern half of the Peninsula with the exception of a light local fall in south Malabar. The chief amounts are Raipur 2.05" and Masulipatam 0.70".

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Note.—The publication of the Bombay Daily Weather Report will be stopped for six months from the 1st November 1923 and will be resumed again on the 1st May 1924. Difficulties were experienced this session in supplying back numbers of the report; subscribers for the next session should therefore enlist themselves fairly in advance.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 29th October 1923 issued from Simla.

The storm in the Bay is still of slight intensity. Its centre this morning lies about one hundred and twenty miles southeast of Masulipatam and is probably moving north or northeast. It has caused heavy rain on the north Madras coast. The western disturbance is passing away eastwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab Hills, Kashmir, southeast Madras, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast, and local in the central Punjab, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma and the east Central Provinces.

The chief amounts were:—Sialkot one inch; Dalhousie one and a half; Sonamarg one; Cochin, Trivandrum three; Salem, Cuddalore one and a half; Nellore six; Masulipatam, Cocanada five; Vizagapatam one.

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Eminent Men

ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE

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AT MODERATE CHARGES

FROM

The Bombay Chronicle Studio

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS OF TUESDAY, THE 30TH OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs	Total since 1st June to date.	Departure since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 24th	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—					
Multan	..	..	4.64	..	—0.44
Rawalpindi	..	..	15.17	..	—7.84
Lahore	..	..	11.82	..	—3.78
Hissar	..	..	15.56	..	+7.91
Ambala	..	..	20.11	..	—4.02
Delhi	..	..	24.91	..	+1.88
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	..	..	28.91	..	—0.51
Mainpuri	..	..	31.74	..	+7.74
Jhansi	..	..	30.51	..	—3.29
Cawnpore	..	..	45.11	..	+14.86
Allahabad	..	..	35.07	..	—1.28
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	..	..	3.64	..	+1.32
Karachi	..	..	3.98	..	—1.02
Ajmer	..	..	12.68	..	—5.94
Jaipur	..	..	18.88	..	—3.13
Kotah	..	..	42.27	..	+16.02
Mount Abu	..	..	31.11	..	—27.43
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA					
WEST—					
Bhuj	..	..	5.39	..	—8.28
Dwarka	..	..	4.36	..	—8.43
Veraval	..	..	7.17	..	—10.89
Rajkot	..	..	10.22	..	—15.72
Bhavnagar Para	..	..	17.55	..	—2.57
Surat	..	..	26.93	..	—14.7
Ahmedabad	..	..	13.48	..	—14.48
Deesa	..	..	6.16	..	—17.49
Neemuch	..	..	27.19	..	—0.14
Indore	..	..	33.13	..	+1.88
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	..	..	74.19	..	+21.93
Saugor	..	..	62.76	..	+20.75
Hoshangabad	..	..	54.87	..	+8.13
Khandwa	..	..	20.60	..	—7.11
Akola	..	..	21.99	..	—6.72
Amraoti	..	..	19.72	..	—10.18
Nagpur	..	..	43.64	..	—1.72
Chanda	..	..	0.13	44.18	—4.46
Raipur	..	..	2.05	50.27	+1.60
KONKAN—					
Bombay	..	..	77.49	..	+8.50
Ratnagiri	..	..	92.78	..	—4.58
Mormugao	..	..	103.47	..	+13.58
Karwar	..	..	127.91	..	+12.88
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	..	..	15.59	..	—4.14
Ahmednagar	..	..	17.47	..	—1.8
Poona	..	..	16.74	..	—7.16
Sholapur	..	..	20.56	..	—4.47
Bijapur	..	..	9.39	..	—7.73
Belgaum	..	..	48.38	..	+4.95
Aurangabad	..	..	20.54	..	—4.16
Nizamabad(Indur)	..	..	28.46	..	—8.26
Hyderabad	..	..	21.78	..	—5.77
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalore	..	..	134.27	..	+20.68
Calicut	..	..	126.32	..	+25.22
Cochin	..	..	0.07	119.16	+33.23
Colombo	..	..	0.54	55.59	+20.6
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	..	..	4.70	28.52	—5.12
Bellary	..	..	..	0.03	—8.88
Cuddapah	..	..	0.06	13.07	—10.51
Madras	..	..	..	26.01	+0.57
Bangalore	..	..	..	16.72	—8.46
Coimbatore	..	..	..	11.17	—0.81
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	14.73	—3.68
Negapatam	..	..	..	23.31	+2.92

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, October 30

	Rs. a. p.
Shirtings—	
Textile	1 1 6
S. D. Sassoon	1 1 0
Elphinstone	1 1 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 24/48 inches—	
Standard per lb	1 6 0
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Phoenix	1 5 6
Pearl	1 5 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	1 4 6
Elphinstone (Baltu) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 5 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 3202/321 3t—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Pearl per lb.	1 5 9
E. D. Sassoon per lb	1 5 6
Longcloths— X quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 5 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 3
Pearl per lb.	—
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/48	
Textile (Band)	1 5 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb	1 5 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
Bombay Cotton	1 3 6
Pahelwan	1 3 3
Hearth Brand	1 3 3
Sailtas—	
Pahsuney per lb.	1 4 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 0
Grey Drill, Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	—
No. 125 1/2 per piece	—
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 6 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 10 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb	1 5 6
Check 5lb Grey Drills—	
Standard per piece	6 8 0
Phoenix per piece	6 6 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 6 0
Hindustan per piece	6 13 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drills—	
Pearl per piece	6 8 0
Bleached Check—	
Textile — Per Piece	
Kasturchand Per Piece	7 10 0
Bombay United Per piece	7 10 0
Black Check 5lbs—	
Textile — Per Piece	9 6 6
E. D. Racheal	8 14 0
Grabrun No. 5124 —	
Pearl	11 8 0
Hindustan	11 12 6

BULLION MOVEMENT.

SAMUEL MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, Oct 10.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 3rd instant was £125,831,705, as compared with £125,828,205 on the previous Wednesday.

Indian requirements being small, most of the moderate amount of gold available this week will probably be taken for the United States of America.

Gold valued at $3,570,000 has arrived in New York from London.

SILVER.

The market has been dominated by the demand for prompt shipment to Bombay by this week's steamer, due to arrive in time for the October settlement in that city. This has tended to uphold the cash price, though of course after the 4th instant buyers at the cash price (delivery within seven days) could not count on obtaining their silver by the 11th, the day of shipment, and a substantial premium has had to be paid. At present, the quotation for forward delivery seems rather too low to encourage sales from China and too high for China to replace recent favourable sales made here for that quarter. When the present stress is over, it is reasonable to expect some easement in prices. America is more disposed to feed our market, but the Continent is not selling with any freedom.

A movement on the part of a Continental country towards silver currency is worth noting. It is stated in the Press that the Latvian Government has decided to mint 10,000,000 silver 'lats', each equal to one franc of the Latin Union, and that negotiations are proceeding between the Latvian Government and the British Royal Mint with that end in view. As it is possible that the material will all be obtained from demonetized metal, the operation is not likely to affect the silver market.

We have been informed that the Latvian Government decided on the 3rd August 1922 that the unit of Latvian currency should be the Lat, representing 2903226 grammes of fine gold. After the establishment of the Latvian Republic, the Government issued circulation notes in roubles guaranteed by all the property of the State. The exchange rate of those notes fluctuated to a certain extent and was finally stabilised at 50 Latvian roubles to 1 gold Lat. The rouble notes were issued to the extent of about 1,800,000,000, but in the spring of 1922 the issue of additional rouble notes was stopped. When the Bank of Latvia (Latvijas Banka) commenced its operations on the 1st November 1922, it issued temporary 10 Lat notes by simply overprinting the existing 500 rouble notes, as the Latvian Government had undertaken to maintain the relation between the Lat and the rouble at 1 Lat eq. 50 roubles. In order to do away with the dual monetary system (Latvian roubles and lats) the Latvian Government have decided to withdraw all rouble notes and to replace them by Lat notes of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 Lats denomination. Later in the year, 10,000,000 Lats' worth of the Government notes were replaced by copper and nickel coins of 1, 2, 5 santims, and 10, 20, 50 santims denomination respectively.

The issue of notes in Latvia is strictly limited to the amount of cover, and notes can be encashed in gold, though there is not much inclination on the part of holders to do so, as the note issue is so popular. The export of gold from Latvia is not forbidden.

According to Reuter, a recent silver find at Cloncurry, Queensland, is described as "fabulously rich", the outcrop extending for five miles. The assays are said to have proved sensational, showing 2,000 ozs. of silver to the ton with 50 to 60 per cent. of lead. We are advised, however, that no official information has yet been received in London respecting this discovery.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of Rupees.)

Notes in circulation September 15 17736; September 22 17789; September 30 17929.

Silver coin and bullion in India September 15 9553; September 22 9606; September 30 9749.

Silver coin and bullion out of India.

Gold coin and bullion in India September 15 2432; September 22 2432; September 30 2432.

Securities (Indian Government) September 15 5751; September 22 5751; September 30 5742.

No silver coinage is reported during the week ending 30th ultimo.

The stock in Shanghai on the 6th instant consisted of about 27,200,000 ounces in sycee, 39,000,000 dollars, and 1,220 silver bars, as compared with about 26,700,000 ounces in sycee, 37,500,000 dollars, and 4,330 silver bars on the 29th ultimo.

Quotations:—

BAR SILVER P. OZ. STD.

October 4th 31.15/16d cash.
October 5th 31.3/4d cash.
October 6th 31.1/2d cash.
October 8th 31.3/8d cash.
October 9th 31.7/16d cash.
October 10th 31.5/8d cash.
Average 31.604d cash.

BAR GOLD P. OZ. FINE.

October 4th 31.3/8d 2 mos 90s/7d.
October 5th 31.3/16d 2 mos 90s/4d.
October 6th 31.3/16d 2 mos
October 8th 31. 2 mos 90s/6d.
October 9th 31.1/8d 2 mos 90s/5d.
October 10th 31.3/16d 2 mos 90s/5d.
Average 31.177d 2 mos 90s/5.4d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 5/16d. and 3/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Oct. 30.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Oct. 29, 1923:

Cotton	1007	Bales
Wheat	2581	Cwts.
Linseed	3278	"
Rape, etc	776	"
Gingellyseed	96	"
Poppyseed	1405	"
Groundnuts	1004	"
Castorseed	1421	"
Rice	2738	"
Myrabollams	Nil	"
Cottonseed	3530	"
Mowraseed	175	"
Gram	259	"
Jawar	980	"
Masur	14	"
Barley	Nil	"
Bajri	651	"
Coal	1394	Tons.

COLOUR-MARK T.

BOMBAY, October 30.

Alizarine 20 per cent. Cow Rs. 140 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger Rs. 130 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. I. P. Rs. 125-130 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 1-12 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 4 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 5 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 4 per lb.
Scarlet Rs. 3-8 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 0-12-0 per lb.

MILL-STORES MARKET.

BOMBAY, October 30.

Quotations are:—
Cotton Healds Rs. 1/14.
Steel Reeds Rs. 0/3/9 (Dull).
Wire Healds Rs. 4/0/0.
Flastic Healds Rs. 25/0/0.
Card Cans Rs. 4/0/0.
Bandings Trim Rs. 1/2/0.
Bandings Tubular Rs. 2/2/0
Ropes Cotton Rs. 2/3/0.
Slubbing Tubes Rs. 22/0/0.
Rovings Tubes Rs. 21/8/0.
Conical pirn 5" Rs. 7/0/0 (Varnished.)
Conical pirn 5" Rs. 7/8/0 (Enamel.)
Ring Rabbeth 5" Rs. 9/8/0.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/4.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 25/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 13/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 510.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 560.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 550.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 156¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 150¾.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 224.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 321.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.48-9/16.
London—Paris Frcs 76.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs 88.10.
London—Rome Liras 100.00.
London—Berlin Mark 425—Millions.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

	London, Oct. 28	
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 7/8	Steady
Bar Gold	4/12/0	Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	32	Steady.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Oct. 30. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 11/16
Bank Demand	1-4 23/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 15/16
Fos. Demand	510
American Dollars	321
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	224
Japan	156
Singapore	169

Market—Steady.

	London, Oct. 29
Bankes 3 per cent.	55 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	32
" 2 months hence	31 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver India baught and sold China sold steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923

Interest day to day loan	2 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 29.

Exchange on London in Paris	76.90
" " " " Germany	290000000000
" " " " Italy	100.25
Stockholm	17.05
Christiania	29.48
Amsterdam	11.54
Switzerland	25.21

New York, Oct. 29

Demand Bills	4.48.37

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 29

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	3 3/4
Bankes 5 per cent	27

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Oct. 29,

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 90 1/4 No Change
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 "
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 13/16 +1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 58 1/8 No Ckange
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	
(Sterling Loan)	69 +1/8
Govyt. Secretaries 3%	58 3/4 No Change

London, Oct, 29.

Conversion Loan	£ 78 9/16
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	102 1/2
7 per cent " "	117

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15-10-6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15-11.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24-11.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24-11-6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81-13.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81-13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 78-2.

London, Oct. 29.

Bar gold ready s. 92-1.
Silver ready d. 32-0.
Silver forward, d. 31-10.

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull-Market closed with sellers at to-days price. India bought to cover sales, China sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 30

Ready:—24—11—0

	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Vaida			
Asho	24—10—0	24—12—0	24—10—6
Kartak	24—10—3	24—13—0	24 11 3

Teji Mandi.
Asho
Kartak 0—6—3
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Ready:—81—11—0

	Opening	Highest.	At 6 p.m.
Vaida			
Asho	81—0—0	81—12—0	81—12—0
Kar ak	77—12—0	78—2—0	78—2—0

Teji Mandi.
Asho
Kartak 1—7—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

3½ pe rcent Paper Rs. 62/3.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/10.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/10.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/14.
5½per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/3.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/12.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1939 Rs. 103/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs 101/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75/8

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong	124
National	43 3/4
Eastern	5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp	12 3/4

BANKS.

Imperial 1402/8, India 718, Central 26, Eastern 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 410, By. Cotton 610, By. Dyeing 945, Bradbury 555, Century 452/8, Cent. India 507/8, Colaba Land 162/8, Coorla 160, Crescent 250, Edw. Sassoon 222/8, Fazulbhoy 840, Finlay 550, F. Petit 1200, Gokak 135, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 565, Jamshed Mfg. 175, Kastoorchand 232/8, Khatao 290, Kohinoor 1600, Luxmi Cotton 4775, Madhavrao Scd 75, Madhowji 230, Mathuradas 335, M. Petit 3200, Meyer Sassoon 175, Morarji 4100, New Great 527/8, New City 290, Pabani 392/8, Pearls 637/8, Phoenix 492/8, Shapurji 227/8, Simplex 346/8, Standard 1550, Swan 775, Swadeshi 507/8, Tata Mill 425 and Vishnu Cotton 1710.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 292/8, B. Burma 327/8, B. Burma N. I. 778, Bt. Burma Pet 4 B. Tramway 92/8, Bundi Cement 10/4, B. Steam 92/8, Katni Ord. 87/8, Katni Defd 290, New India 12/8, Shivrajpur 32, Tata Iron Ord. 26/4, Tata Iron Defd 95, Tata Hydro 642/8, Scindia Steam 6/12.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 30th October, 1923

Name.	Opening rates.	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates
Indore Malwa	..	..	..	567/8
Colaba	..	..	..	162/8
Crescent	247/8	..	..	250
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1600
Nagpore Ordy	505	..	..	507, 8
New Great	532/8	535	..	528/12
Pearl	635	..	..	637/8
Phoenix	..	..	..	492/8
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	615
Bombay Dyeing	935	950	..	947/8
Sir Shapurji	225	..	..	227/8
Simplex	345	..	..	346, 4
Swan	..	..	..	770
Swadeshi	505	..	..	507/8
Century	447/8	452/8	..	451/4
Alcock	..	..	..	292/8
Indian Cement Ordy.	..	..	..	67/8
Katni Cement Ordy	..	..	..	90
Katni Cement Defd	..	..	..	310
Tata Steel Defd	93/4	..	..	95
Tata Steel Ordy	..	..	..	16
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	10/4
Bombay Burma Old	..	..	..	327 8
Bombay Burma, New	..	..	..	80
Bombay Steam Ordy	..	..	..	92/8
Bombay Electric Tramway	..	..	..	62/8
Central India Mining	..	..	..	24
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	32

CHEMICAL-MARKET.

BOMBAY, October 30.

Chloride of Zinc Rs. 26 (active).
Chloride of Magnesium Rs. 3 (strong.)
Aniline Salt Rs. 0/9/6.
Antimony Salt Rs. 0/11/0.
Epsom Salt Rs. 3/8/0 (firm.)
Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 55 (scarce).
Bichromate soda Rs. 37.
Bichromate Potash Rs. 48.
Litharge flake Rs. 36.
Farina Dutch Rs. 16 (Highly active).
Sago flour Rs. 13/2/0.
Maize Starch Rs. 15/8
Caustic soda 98 per cent. Rs. 25 (English.)
Bleaching Powder Rs. 15-4.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, October 30.

A further small advance of 4 to 8 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market declined at the opening on local traders selling but later advanced on speculative buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 17 to 24 points lower. The market declined on long liquidation and heavy straddle selling. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.'s cable under date 29th October as follows:—

"General opinion quite in favour of reaction. However, market continues to ignore bearish influence. Would rather buy on reaction."

In response to the advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened steady at Rs. 568 for F. G. Broach April-May. At the commencement of the session Commission Houses were free sellers which caused the prices to drop to Rs. 564¼. Around this level Bull operators were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 567½. At about this prices Offices and Marwari Shroffs and jobbers were free sellers and the values gave way to Rs. 557. After some fluctuations the market remained steady at Rs. 558½ for some time, and finally closed at Rs. 558. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 556 and declned to Rs. 552½ on jobbers selling. Around this level one Japan House bought and the Bazar closed steady at Rs 555. Commission Houses and Offices were buyers for Oomra December-January..

Fine Oomra Decr.-January opened at Rs. 521-22 and jumped to Rs. 527 on Commission and Exporting Houses buying. Around this level Offices were free sellers and the values dropped to Rs. 517 the rate at 4 p.m. ruling Rs. 519. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 515 and improved to Rs. 521 on Exporting and Commission Houses buying. Selling by Offices caused a setback and the market declined to Rs. 510/11 and the quotation ruling at 4 p.m. was Rs. 510. F. G. Bengal Decr.-January opened at Rs. 453 and declined to Rs. 447.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a good demand from local spinners and Exporters far nice stapled cotton. About 3000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Oct 30.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	555
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	444
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	516 1/2
" "	March	506 1/2

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, October, 30.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	557
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan	447
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan	516
Fine Oomra	March	510

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 30th October says:—

New York 29th October 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close.
30.69	Dec.		30.75	+06
30.15	Jan.	29 87—28	30.22	+07
30,16	Mar.	29.97—19	30 24	+08
30,18	May		30 22	+04
29 59	July		29 63	+04

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 30.29, lowest 29.35, range .94 points. Realizing and local traders selling early, catching stoploss orders. Market advanced later on speculative buying and wave of short covering

Liverpool Market 29th October 1923.

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Prices.	11 a. m. Prices.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
17.76	Oct.			17.52	—24
17.27	Jan.	17 39 +12	17.46 +19	17.04	—23
17.01	Mar.	17 15 +14	17.20 +19	16.80	—21
16.75	May			16-58	—17
17.93	Jan.	Egyptian		17.92	—01

Due to open to-day Jan. +18 Mar + 14

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Scattered buying. Very little cotton for sale. Good spot demand. Weather: west unsettled, balance fair.

(2) January highest 17.49, lowest 17.03, range .46 points. Market declined on heavy selling by America, straddle selling, long liquidation, catching stoploss orders.

Liverpool, Oct, 29. Baler.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	720
" " Imports	
Mid Arencius spot 17.98 Good inquiry	
Sakels	18.85
New Yorks, 11 a.m.	Jan. 29.87 +07
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar. 29.97 +12
	May 29.96 +13
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. 29.82
" " " "	Jan. 29.58

LIVERPOOL COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Oct.	17.5?—24
	Jan.	17.04—23
	Mar.	16.80—21
	May	16.58—17

OPENJNG TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct, 29.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Oct.	17.89 +13
Nov.	17.57 +10
Dec.	..
Jan.	17.38 +11
Feb.	..
Mar.	17.14 +13
April	..
May	16.86 +11
June	..
July	16.51 +9
Aug.	..
Sept.	15.35 +10
Oct.	14.78 +7
Egyptians Jan.	18 03
" Mar.	18.20

CLOSING PRICES.

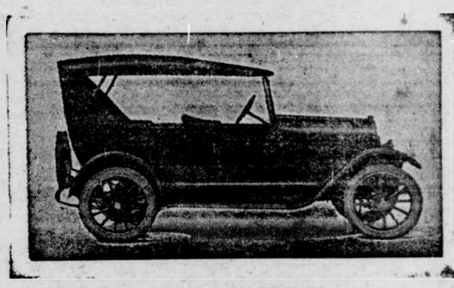
Liverpool. Oct. 29.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
October	17.52—24
November	17.19—78
December	17.11—24
January	17.04—23
February	16.91—21
March	16.80—81
April	16.68—19
May	16.58—17
June	16.44—15
July	16.28—4
August	15.83—13
September	15.05—20

Tone:—Irregular.

"RUGBY" A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co. Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO." Phone No. 1715.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

M. G. Bengal Good	10.90
" " Fully Good	11.30
" " Fine	11.70
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.55
" " " Fully Good	12.35
" " " Fine	12.85
M. G. Broach, Good	13.90
" " Fully Good	14.35
" " Fine	14.75
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.80
" " Fully Good	11.20
" " Fine	11.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

Months	To-day's Price.
Oct.	17.77—05
Nov.	17.77—05
Dec.	17.84—03
Jan.	17.92—01
Feb.	18.01 no change.
Mar.	18.10 "
April	18.18 "
May	18.25 "
June	18.24 "
July	18.30 "
Aug.	13.30 "
Sept.	14.95—10

Liverpool cotton market will be closed on 2nd proximo at 4-30 p.m.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct 29.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports		44,000
" Exports to Great Britain		..
" " Continent		17,000
Futures at New York	Dec.	30.75 +56
" " "	Jan.	30 28 +11
" " "	Mar.	30.24 +08
" " "	May.	30.22+14
" " "	July	29.63 +04
Spot Cotton at New York		31.75 no change.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		30.50 "
Futures "	Jan.	30.16 +11
" "	Mar.	30.09 +13
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11 3/8
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined		63 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRI ES.

New York, Oct. 29.

To-day's prices.

Futures at New York,	Jan.	30.26 +11
	Mar.	30.24 +08
	May	30.22 +04
	July	29.63 +04

FREIGHT.

London, Oct. 29

Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	14

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 29.

BOZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbas. O/N Sellers	42/3
AUSTRALIAN O/N Sellers	45
KARACHI BARLEY O/N Sellers	29/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. O/N paid Sellers	42/9
WHEAT Red Karachi 492 lbs. C.I.F. O/N Nominal	41

Tone:—

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

The following are to-dauy's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 5 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 4 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 0 0	9 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 14 0	13 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 8 0	13 0 0
Teeseed, White 85-15	76 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	73 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	64 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 10 0
Groundnuts	70 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barly	29 8 0	..
Castorseed	64 0 0	..
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	..

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April/May	7 3 0
Linseed, April/May	12 4 9
Teelseed Gajar 85-15D/J	15 8 0

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 29.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold O/N Sellers Dull	£ 16 7/8
LINSEED Argentine O/N Sellers	£ 19 3/4
" J/F paid Buyers	
Old steady and new is easiest	£ 16 5/16
LINSEED Bombay per ton O/N Nominal	£ 21 3/4
Tone—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) O/N Sellers	£ 9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED O/N Sellers	£ 16 7/8

LINSEED.

London, Oct 29

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Baga O/N Sellers	£ 21
Tone—Slow demand at steady prices.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Nov./Dec. Done & Buyers	36/9
" Jan./Apl. Value	34 3/8

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 29.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Nominal	23/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. Nominal	25/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Nominal	25/10
Tone—	

WELTEVREDEN, October 27.

Sugar Trust sold superior 18.625 tons at 14¾ guilders per picul channel assortment 5,000 tons at 13 3/4 per picul. Muscarados 3,000 tons at 14 per picul. Second hand is firm

Superior 17 3/8, 17¼ and 17 Nov.-Dec. done.
Superior 17 3/4 Dec.-Jan.
Superior 17 Jan.-Feb.
To-day's quotations for ready and Nov.-Dec. 17 3/8 done and Jan.-Feb. 17 5/8 in demand.

METAL REPORT.

London, Oct. 29.

Copper Standard G.M.B.	£ 4 3/4
Copper best English Selected	£
TIN BLOCK	£ 266 1/8

METALS.

London, Oct. 29.

English best Selected Copper	£ 62 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 60 1/8
Copper Braziers	£ 81 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2
Conugated sheats F.O.F. Net	£ 19

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Oct 30 Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	65 12 0
Brass	1/	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 12 0
Brass	2/	65 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Oct. 30. R. a. p.
Copper English	3 1/4	74 0 0
Copper	1/	74 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 0 0
Copper American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 8 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Kalai		58 0 0
Lead Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1 1/4		75 0 0

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 29.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec-Jan.	12 1/2
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex crepe November	13 1/4
Tone—Irregular.	

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 12 10
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 12 9
David	No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Trikimdas	No. 10 1/2	0 12 6
Sattara	No. 12 1/4	0 13 0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 10 3
Lighthouse	No. 6 1/2	0 9 9
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 6
Japan	No. 42/2	1 11 6
Japan	No. 20	1 0 6
Japan	No. 32	1 7 3
Kilachand	No 20 1/2	1 0 0

"AGE OF TUTELAGE IS PAST."

ADVANTAGES OF PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

VICEROY BEFORE LUCKNOW DURBARIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, October 29.

A Provincial Darbar was held at Kaiserbagh, Lucknow, this afternoon for the reception by His Excellency the Viceroy of selected representative Darbaris of U. P. The Darbar was attended by H. E. the Governor of U. P. his Executive Councillors and Ministers. Certain civil and military officers and members of the U. P. Legislative Council who were also invited to be present as spectators. The Viceroy on arrival inspected the guard of honour and then entering the tent declared the Darbar open and delivered an address. The Darbaris were then presented to the Viceroy one after another. Presentations over, there was the investiture ceremony.

Speaking at the Provincial Durbar held at Lucknow this afternoon, his Excellency the Viceroy said in the course of his speech:—The stately character of the gathering is symbolical of the high sense of duty and obligation inherent in relation between the head of the administration and the people, while the ceremonial is an echo of reverence which all good citizens consider due to Government whose sacred trust they share and under whose protection the serenity of their lives and the security of their property are assured. Apart from these essential qualities the Durbar gives the Viceroy an opportunity, which could scarcely be achieved by any other method, to meet at one and the same time the representatives of all classes from all parts of the province or as in the present case of U. P. in a dignified and fitting manner.

I regret that there is an aftermath of suffering and distress caused to the people of Lucknow by the unfortunate recent floods. I trust that the loss and inconvenience have now been mitigated by measures which Government and all classes have concerted for the purpose of assistance and relief. Though I have visited the outlying portions of these provinces I have had to delay my visit to the centres of its Government until the present occasion.

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES.

Turning to the recent year it is subject for congratulation that the province has to a large extent recovered its balance after the disturbance of 1921. I am satisfied that more confidence and good sense exist on every side. It is however with deep regret that I have heard of various communal disturbances which have recently occurred in several places in the province. It is my earnest prayer that those differences may be composed. I look to you gentlemen, the natural leaders of the two communities to leave no stone unturned to secure better mutual understanding. With your superior enlightenment and experience and your wider outlook a sacred obligation rests on you to dispel doubts, to soothe the embittered feelings with sympathetic advice, to remove the causes of friction and to instil mutual tolerance among those who do not possess advantages you enjoy and in this task I know you can rely on the assistance of Sir William Marris and his Government. The effect of communal dissension is not confined to the suffering and disaster it produces in the area where it is manifested. Its malign influence has a wider import. It stifles all hope of political progress among the people. It saps the forces of national life for it tends to deny the existence of common public weal or of common effort in co-operation for a single purpose.

U. P. COUNCIL.

The term of your first Legislative Council has drawn to a close. It can claim a substantial measure of achievement during this period. Among several important legislative measures which have been passed I notice as deserving of special attention the Allahabad University Act for the control of Secondary education, Oudh Rent Act and the District Boards Act. I know that the province has suffered from financial stringency and it is greatly to the credit of the administration that with the support of the Legislature, it has been able to effect economy by reducing expenditure, while at the same time additional revenue by new taxation has been secured for beneficent activities of Government. Efficiency of administration has in this manner suffered no diminution. Meanwhile, measures for improvement for the welfare of the people have not stood still. Among these I may mention that steady progress has been made with the important Sarda canal scheme which I understand is the largest project of this nature undertaken in these provinces for many years.

A RETROSPECT.

Before I close let me take you back to the year of 1899 when the last Viceregal Durbar was held at Lucknow. Dwell with me and her people then and her position now. Then though the seed of representative institutions had been sown, India was still under tutelage. Reflect on the great moral, material and political progress which has since been achieved in this short space of time. For years the welfare of India was held in trust by the Crown and its servants. It was their sacred duty to protect her from foreign aggression and internal strife, to establish and maintain a strong and just Government in the land, to improve the condition of her people and uplift her masses. It was the earnest desire of the successive British sovereigns declared from time to time in solemn proclamations and messages and of their Governments that the material and moral welfare of the people of India should advance to the end that in due season—in the fulness of time—the people of India may be fitted to share in the blessings of representative institutions. The Act of 1919 has now entrusted the elected representatives of the people with a definite share in the administration.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

Let me examine the actual results in their main details. In the Central Government, the Governor-General's Executive Council contains three Indian members in charge of important departments of Government. Though the system does not provide for responsibility of members to the Legislature, there is a bicameral Indian Legislature representative of the people invested with definite powers and functions of the highest importance. The Provincial Governments have been given in the provincial matters the largest measures of independence of the Government of India at present compatible with the due discharge by the latter of its own responsibilities. Each Governor has at least one Indian member of his Executive Council, while his Ministry dealing with the transferred subjects is chosen from his Legislative Council which in turn is elected by the people of the province. The so-called Imperial services in India now include a definite proportion of Indian officers. The policy of increasing the association of Indians with every branch of the administration in India has been accepted by His Majesty's Government and is now in practice. The High Commissioner for India in London is an Indian and the Council of the Secretary of State for India at Whitehall contains substantial Indian element.

INDIA'S PLACE IN EMPIRE.

Turning to spheres outside the administration of India itself, India no longer tarries outside the Councils of the Empire but her representatives have a seat at the Imperial Conference tables and in the League of Nations. Also the voice of the representatives of India is heard as representing one of the Great Commonwealth of Nations of the British Empire. Gentlemen, the age of tutelage has passed. Its place has been taken by an age of test. To India has been given a wide measure of new liberties, of new opportunities, of new privileges and dignities and of new obligations. Her feet are set on the road which leads to full representative Government and to the high destiny awaiting her in the Empire. May the people of India, in co-operation and harmony, without thought of communal or party interests and with true patriotism work together to make her progress easy along the stages of her journey to her goal.

BESTOWAL OF BADGES.

The following were the recipients of badges:—

The Hon. the Raja of Muhammadabad was made a K.C.S.I. and received the Star with ribbon and badge.

Hon. S. P. O'Donnell was next decorated with ribbon and badge of C.S.I. Raja Sayed Abu Jafar received the insignia of K.C.I.E. Kunwar Jagadish Prasad, Capt. Puech and Lt. Col. Hunter were in turn decorated with ribbon and badge of C.I.E. Lt. Col. Morris and Lt. Col. Chetwynd Sthapylton received the insignia of Commanders of Order of the British Empire and with the award of Kaiser-hind Medal to Dr. Miss Woodward, Lt. Nawab Jamshedali Khan and Mr. Mirhouta, the investiture ceremony came to a close. At the end of the business pan (betel) and attre were distributed to the Darbaris.

GOVERNOR AT DHRANGADHRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHRANGADHRA, October 30.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lloyd arrived here this morning from Morvi by special train. Their Excellencies were received on the platform by His Highness the Maharaja attended by his personal staff.

There was a Durbar in the shamiana at the station for the opening ceremony of the Kuda Railway after which Their Excellencies left for Kuda, motored to the Salt Works, and opened the Salt Works. In the afternoon a Darbar was held at the Palace for the presentation of an address from the Dhrangadhra public and an investiture of His Highness with the insignia of G. C. I. E. Their Excellencies left Dhrangadhra for Rajpipla the same afternoon. The departure was public. His Excellency interviewed the Thakore Shri of Lakhtar at Lakhtar station in the evening.

SPEECH AT MORVI STATE BANQUET.

The following are extracts from H. E. the Governor's speech at the State banquet:—The history of the State of Morvi is a chequered and a romantic one. It is redolent of "old forgotten, far off things and battles long ago," a true and fascinating fragment of the great mosaic which is made by the whole story of the territory of Kathiawar. Indeed it was not until so late as the reign of Your Highness' great great grand-faher Thakore Jalgi that the high colours of battle and feud began to pass from the picture to give place to the Mellower lights of progress in the arts of peace. Had your Highness' revered father lived in those olden times, he would, undoubtedly have won fame for himself as a warrior and statesman but fortunately for his generation his amazing vitality and enterprise were born into more modern times and have a lasting monument in the systems of communication and transit which are now to be seen every where in the Morvi State. Your Highness has finely described to us the tradition of loyalty which you have inherited from those who ruled in Morvi before you and the splendid material assistance which Morvi rendered to the Empire in the great war. I am glad indeed to think that Your Highness realises the inestimable value of that tradition and I warmly appreciate your determination to maintain and foster it. There will no doubt occur particular instances in which the Government of Bombay may have to take a different view from Your Highness. This is but natural since Your Highness must adopt the narrower point of view of the interests of your own State, whereas the Government must form their opinion upon wider and more varied considerations. But I should wish to assure Your Highness that such difference of opinion cannot and will not mean that Government does not place full confidence in Your Highness' loyalty and friendliness or that any estrangement or diminution will arise of the cordial relations which exist between the Morvi State and the Government of Bombay. It is unfortunate that circumstances should have so long prevented the head of the administration of the Bombay Presidency from visiting Morvi in person but this very fact makes my pleasure in the present occasion all the greater, for I trust that Your Highness will regard this visit of mine, coming after so long a period and at the beginning of Your Highness' rule as the genuine evidence which it was intended to be of my government's close interest in and earnest wishes for the success and prosperity of Morvi State under Your Highness' rule.

WOES OF TENANTS.

URGENCY FOR MIDDLE-CLASS BUILDINGS.

NEED FOR TENANTS' ORGANISATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association a public meeting was held at the Sir C. J. Hall, Mr. J. A. Addyman presiding.

Mr. Addyman said the meeting was held under the Tenants' Association under which were united three or four older associations in order that it might be a power in the city to redress the grievances of the tenants. All that they asked for, to fit them for the battle which was ahead of them, was the fullest public support. The Association was representative of all communities in the city and that being the case he hoped they would have the support of all tenants in Bombay.

Mr. R. B. Paymaster said the Rent Act was with them for the last five years and it was going to be there for the next four or five years, however much their opponents might try to do away with it. The English Rent Act which was promised to be done away with six months after the war was still there and only last year that Act was substantially amended, and he did not think it was going to be abolished soon. All the amendments to the Rent Act in Bombay were made in the interests of the landlords and none in the interests of the tenants and one of the landlords had called it as their Magna Charta. After about ten months more the Bombay Rent Act would cease to apply to non-dwellings, and the condition of the people would be worse than ever. True there were a great many unoccupied buildings on the Ballard Pier, but the Ballard Pier was not the whole of Bombay. He asked them to point out a single building in the congested area which was unoccupied. The result of the abolition of the Act would be that many houses would be changed into non-dwellings, so that the rent could be increased according to the wishes of the landlords. There were as many as 23,172 non-dwellings in the city, which was half the number of the entire buildings in Bombay. The process of improving the city, hitherto, was the pulling down of nearly eight thousand houses and the process of construction was more a process of demolition than anything else. He asked whether the Municipality or the Improvement Trust had built more houses than they had pulled down, although a number of chawls for the poor classes had been built. But the question was whether Government had supplied accommodation to the upper and lower middle classes. Their condition was worse than ever, and they were without any houses. The whole policy was a mistaken policy. Instead of spending crores of rupees on reclamation, if Government had spent a few lakhs of rupees in developing the large plots of land along the B. B. and C. I. Railway they could have relieved the congestion to a great extent. Unless the middle classes were provided with houses, Government should never think of abolishing the Rent Act. He feared that if the Rent Act were done away with, there was likely to be trouble in the city. To think of abolishing the Rent Act now was a great mistake.

PEOPLE WHO SLEPT IN STREETS.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay said there were fewer houses in the city and more people, and the Improvement Trust's Act of demolition had made conditions worse than impossible. It was impossible for middle classes to bring their families to Bombay, for the rent asked for a small room was impossible of payment. In this city,—Bombay the Beautiful,—people took their food in restaurants and hotels and slept on the streets. Therefore, the Rent Act should not be abolished for the next ten years. She who was a member of the Corporation and also of the Water Committee found it impossible to get a proper supply of water during the last six months. So long as they had no sufficiency of houses in the city they should all of them do their best to see that the Rent Act was not abolished. The conditions of living in Bombay must be improved first before they could think of doing away with the Rent Act.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said they had done nothing all those years to improve their conditions of housing and organisation was the only safeguard they could have to oppose the powerful interests of the landlord classes. Most of the tenants in Bombay were either working class people or clerks and were helpless and the Rent Act would soon be repealed if the tenants did not combine together and organise themselves. Weak as they were they must combine together and he congratulated them on forming themselves into an amalgamated tenants' association. They must resist all the attempts of the landlords to divide them, and must never allow the Rent Act to be abolished bit by bit. They must stand firm together and only then would they be able to stand the attacks of landlord interests in the Corporation and the Legislative Council. They would have to carry on an incessant agitation for building more and more houses in the city and they should never rest content until they had them.

A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

Mrs. Hodgkinson said judging by the representative gathering there she thought the Tenants' Assocation met public interests. The tenants in the past were suffering under great disabilities which were notorious and this association would, she trusted, in future rapidly ameliorate such conditions. It was encouraging to find upon the same platform representatives of all parties in the city and they were all there with the same object in view, which was the betterment of the lot of the rudely treated citizens,—the Bombay tenants.

Mr. B. M. Anandrao said his object in coming there was to convey the fraternal greetings of the Clerks' Union. He congratulated them on having such a representative meeting and he assured them that they would not waste their votes on those who would not represent their real interests in the Council.

Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni said the voters would soon have the chance of sending their own representatives into the Corporation, the Council and the Assembly. Whenever they were in trouble they should turn to the new Tenants' Association to help them out of their difficulty.

"BE READY."

The Chairman said the motto of the Association was "Be Ready." The Rent Act would be abolished within the next two years and none of them could say that the supply of houses would then be equal to the demand and unless they had a sufficient number of houses the Act should never be abolished. They could never tolerate such conditions. It was high time to educate the tenants in the city to their duties and rights. They also found the poorer and middle classes imposed upon by the landlords, under one pretext or another. But with powerful public support and sufficient education of the tenants, he hoped, such things would be impossible in the future. The object of the Association was to compel a landlord, whenever necessary, to keep his house in a sanitary condition and their objects were such as deserved their support.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOLHAPUR, October 30.

Attendance to-day, as on the opening day, was large, with the course in good fettle and a pleasant weather. Interesting sport of six events was witnessed with close finishes. The conspicuous feature of these meetings is the beautiful picture set by the variegated colours of the turbans worn by the Princes, Chiefs and the people of Kolhapur. Lieut.-General Sir William Marshall, Commanding Southern Army, is on a visit here and inspected the studs to-day.

IRAQ PLATE. Division I.—Distance 3 Furlongs.

Diamond's MOON 7/13, Hewitt 1
Mahomed Mustapha Talib's COCK EYE 7/10, Clarke 2
A. M. Khairaz's FROSTY FACE 9/11, Burn 3
H. Kadum's SUBECK 7/4, M Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Ramban 8/5, Munwar 8/2, and Ambari 7/6.

Tote paid Rs. 23/4 for win and Rs. 13/8 and 7/4 for places.

Betting:—7 to 1 against Moon and Cock Eye, 4 to 5 on Frosty Face 12 to 1 against Subeck.

MERCHANT PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

H. Sulleman's SINNAN 8/6, Morris 1
Eve's APOLLO 9/11, Hardy 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's BAHADURMULK 10/1, Hewitt 3
Dara Cowasjee's QUANTITY 8/6, Bowley 4

Also Ran:—Pride of Iraq 8/5, Aerolectric 7/8.

Tote paid Rs. 5/12 for win, and Rs. 3 and Rs. 5/8 for places.

Betting:—4 to 6 on Sinnan, 6 to 1 against Apollo, 4 to 1 against Bahadurmulk and Quantity.

BEYRUT PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

A. M. Khairaz's GUINEA 7/11, Burn 1
Eve's GULMARG 9/4, Lambert 2
Eve's COMMANDER 7/5, Townsend 3
H. and E. Kadum's MILLION 8/1, Morris 4

Also Ran:—Kapurthala 8/1, Red 7/9 and Henry 6/13

Tote paid Rs. 5/4 for win and Rs. 3/8 and Rs. 6/12 for places.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Guinea, 6 to 4 against Gulmarg, 3 to 1 against Commander, 8 to 1 against Million.

PANHALA PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

A. M. Khairaz's MOOLAH 8/5, Burn 1
R. R. S.'s FLIGHT'S ERRANT 8/9, Huxley 2
A. M. Khairaz's POOR ANNA 8/2, Hewitt 3
Dara Cowasji's ZEA 9/10, Bombay 4

Also Ran:—Trostan 8/10 and Lady Loo 7/13.

Tote paid Rs. 18 for win and Rs. 5/8 and Rs. 3/4 for places.

Betting—2 to 1 against Moolah, evens on Flight Errant, 3 to 1 against Poor Anna and Zea.

EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Shantidas Askaran's ST. SIMON'S FANCY 6/12, Hoyt 1
Darcy's ALLENSMORE 8/2, S. J. Meekings 2
Eve's COCKNELL 8/12, Bombay 3
Akasahibs Maharaj's BATHURST 7/11, Morris 4

Also Ran:—Carton Pierre 9/2, Elsewise 7/5 and Avontes 7/4.

Tote paid Rs. 34/8 for win and Rs. 12/12 and Rs. 6 for places.

Betting:—8 to 1 against St. Simon's Fancy, 3 to 1 against Allensmore, 7 to 1 against Cracknell 5 to 4 against Bathurst.

IRAQ PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

G. Shuttleworth's SIR JAMAL 8/1, Perkins 1
G. L. Shinde's NALDERA 7/12, Meekings 2
A. M. Khairaz's LAST CALL 8/10, Burns 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's FORFEIT 9/1, Hewitt 4

Also Ran:—Abadan 7/10, Hilal 7/6, Barzan 7/4 and Dijla 6/12.

Tote paid Rs. 18 for win, and Rs. 4/4, Rs. 8/8 and Rs. 3/4 for places.

Betting:—4 to 1 on Sir Jamal, 8 to 1 on Naldera, evens on Last Call, 4 to 1 on Forfeit.

RETURN OF PAPYRUS.

RETURN MATCH TO BE RUN IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Papyrus to-day returned to Southampton from America. Trainer Jarvis described the track after rain as being like a skating rink. He was confident with better going Papyrus would have won and expressed the opinion that the return match would be run in England if enough money was forthcoming.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE BETTING.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Cambridgeshire betting:—9/2 Epinard, 8/1 Dumas, 100/9 Pharos, 100/8 Jarvie, 13/1 Verdict, 100/7 Zariba, 15/1 Stratford, 22/1 Legality, 25/1 Lighthouse and Campbell Kid, 40/1 Legend, Daughterinlaw and Recho, 50/1 Lifeboat Second.—Reuter.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from Mr. Maneklal Pranlal of the late Gold Filled Button Mfg. Co., Richey Road, Kothari Pole, Ahmedabad, a set of five silver coat buttons nicely mounted on mother o' pearl shell.

Placards have been posted at Amritsar announcing the candidature of Mr. Dewan Chand Kapur and containing the text of a letter from Lala Lajpatrai supporting the candidature.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

PICK-POCKETS ARRESTED.

For some time past pick-pockets in the city have been carrying on a regular campaign notwithstanding the vigilance of the Bombay Police. Inspector Fern of the Bombay C.I.D. with the help of his subordinates arrested a gang of eighteen Mahomedans. The property reported to be stolen by these pick-pockets is valued at Rs. 30,000. Yesterday the whole gang was placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate by Inspector Fern, who obtained a remand till the 6th of November with a view to make further enquiries in the case.

OWN SON CHARGED WITH THEFT.

On Tuesday the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which one Ahmed Suleman, a juvenile was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,930 belonging to his father, Suleman Adam, a dealer in jewellery.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, police prosecutor conducted the prosecution.

The prosecution case was that the complainant was a dealer in pearls and had his shop in Zaveri Bazaar. The accused is his son and since the last two years the complainant took the accused in his business to assist him. Last month the complainant left Bombay for Poona for a short time. During that time the accused from time to time took away certain pearls and other jewellery from the shop and pledged them with some Marwaris and raised some moneys on the same. On his return from Poona the complainant received certain information that his son had been to sell some pearls to a Hindu merchant. On receipt of that information he took stock of his articles and found certain pearls and ornaments missing. He immediately complained to the Police who recovered property worth Rs. 3,190 out of Rs. 3,930 from two Marwaris and the complainant identified them as his. Subsequently the accused was arrested by the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and stated that he took away the property with the knowledge of his father.

His Worship convicted the accused on his own plea and ordered him to be sent to Dharwar Juvenile Jail for a period of two years.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader and Mr. S. B. Banaji, bar-at-law, who appeared for the two Marwaris with whom the property was pledged contended that the accused had previous dealings with their respective clients even prior to the dates on which the accused is alleged to have committed criminal breach of trust in respect of the property before the Court.

After hearing the arguments, His Worship ordered the property to be returned to the complainant.

CORONER'S COURT.

A WOMAN STABBED.

In the early part of Tuesday at about 1 a.m. Kondiba Dhondu a mill hand stabbed his young wife Krishnibai (25) with a knife out of sheer jealousy, the wound proving fatal on the spot.

It appears Kondiba and Krishnibai lived on the Tulsi Pipe Road in a B. B. & C. I. Railway chawl. On Monday at 10 p.m. they went to bed with five others who were their co-tenants. At about midnight Krishnibai was heard crying "Oh mother, I am dying." All the occupants thereupon got up, lighted a lamp and saw Krishnibai lying injured and dead on the floor. Kondiba had his hand under her head. Her clothes as well as Kondiba's dhotar were stained with blood. The police were informed who arrested Kondiba and removed Krishnibai's body to the morgue. Kondiba produced a knife before the police which he had concealed in his bunch. It is alleged Kondiba suspected Krishnibai of being unfaithful to him.

At the Coroner's inquest on Tuesday Dr. W. Nunan, the Police Surgeon who made a post mortem examination of the body said the cause of death was shock and haemorrhage from a penetrating stab wound of the abdomen which was inflicted with a narrow bladed sharp edged weapon such as the knife produced.

The jury returned a verdict of death from stab wound of the abdomen inflicted with a penknife apparently by her husband Kondiba.

SERIOUS HOUSE COLLAPSE.

TENANTS IN THE STREETS.

On Tuesday at about 5 p.m. the residents of Dhanji Street or 1st Agiary Lane near Pydhoni were thrown into consternation owing to a sudden collapse of a portion of a four-storeyed house in that lane. The house belonged to one Mustapha Badamia and was tenanted by Hindus numbering about 300. The ground floor was used as a Hindu Hotel. For some time past the landlord was informed about the unsatisfactory condition of the house and soon after the monsoon he had engaged several men to effect repairs. While the men were busy with the repairs knocking at the walls and driving hardly at the pillars, the vibrations brought about the sudden collapse. Fortunately none of the residents of the building was injured but a cooly by the name of Posama Sioma was buried under the debris which came down with a tremendous force upon him. The fire brigades, on being informed, promptly arrived on the scene and extricated the unfortunate cooly who was dead and whose body was severely mutilated. Two other men were also injured who were removed to the hospital. One is in precarious condition. The police took prompt action to vacate the building and all the tenants left the premises immediately as the whole house was in danger of coming down. The lane, where the unfortunate incident occurred, is so narrow that it is just sufficient for a carriage to pass. This not only inconvenienced the rescue work of the fire brigades and the police but also of other residents living in adjoining buildings.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, October 30.

Jutes opened steady but later on weakened on the reports of poor dividends and the absence of outside buying orders. Coals demand is well maintained and the prices are firm. In the miscellaneous there is no new feature and business in this section was on a limited scale. Teas keep very steady with a firm undertone. Government securities are firm at current quotations. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Paper 62; 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 97/3; 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 96/2; 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 101/11; 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 103/9; 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 104/12.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1400.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/9 Bengal Nagpur Cotton 26/4, Gowreah 7 per cent. pref. 93 Dunbar 168, Kesoram 4/10.

Jutes:—Alliance 396; Barnagore 118; Budge Budge 385; Clive 24/3; Craig 6; Dalhousie pref. 105; Empire 36/4; Fort Gloster 688; Fort William 225; Howrah 4/4; Kinnison 874/8; Nuddea 41; Presidency Mills 6/2, Reliance 40/12; Waverley pref. 105/8.

Coals:—Baraboni 12/2, Bhalgara 12/4, Bokaro and Ramgur 37/12, Central Nediha 1/4 Gopalichuck 12/12, Katras Jherriah 105, Nazira 10, Nectooria 2, New Beerbhoom 36/4, New Kessurgurrah 24/4, Patmohna 5/6, Satpukuria and Asansol 5/8, Sendra 2, South Govindpur 2/2, South Karanpura 9/8.

Miscellaneous: Frank Ross 4/12, Kumarbhudi Engineering 5, Russa Engineering ord. 17; B. I. Corporation pref. 110; Indian Wood Products 5/4, Kluang Rubber 4/8. Assam Saws 3.

Tea Companies:—Atal 17/8, Bishnauth 28, Doolahat 29/8, Gulma ord. 8/12, pref. 8/12, Hurmutty 26/6, Jutlibari 14/4, Kalacherra 87, North-Western Cachar 420, Oodlabari 28/12, Pussimbing 16/4, Rajabhat 26/12, Rutema 14/17, Sapoi 20/4, Teen Ali 14, Tezpur 13/8, Texpur-H. Debentures: 5½ per cent. Fort William Jute Debentures 1931 93, Exchange Bank T. T. 1/6 21/32d. Demand 1/6 11/16d.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Brotherhood Campaign—Public meeting at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-15 p.m.
Adjourned Genl. meeting of W. I. Hockey Association, Central Branch, Y. M. C. A., 6-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 1.

Inaugural ceremony of the new Cotton Green at Mazagaon, 4 p.m., Seth Narandas Purshotamdas to preside.
Polling Day for Council elections of all Constituencies; Bank Holiday.

FRIDAY, Nov. 2.

Declaration of B. A. (Pass) Examination results, University Hall, 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Counting of Votes (Bombay City.)

SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

Declaration of Second LL.B. Examination results, University Hall, 1 p.m.
S. S. "Delta", with English Mails, leaves at 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 4.

General meeting of members of Western India Vivekananda Society, Students' Brotherhood Hall, Sandhurst Road, 5-00 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct 31 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 38m. Sunset 6h. 7m.
Nov. 1 (Thur.) Sunrise 6h. 38m. Sunset 6h. 6m.
Nov 2 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 39m. Sunset 6h. 6m.
Nov. 3 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 39m., Sunset 6h. 5m.
Nov. 4 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 40m., Sunset 6h. 5m.
Nov. 5 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 40m; Sunset 6h. 4m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*18
Gujarat Mail	11 0	20 35
Delhi Express	6 30	20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 20
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub) ...	13 0	21 5
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 40	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ...	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi and Lucknow Express	0 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 55	9

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier, arriving there at 13-30.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s. s. "Burma Mara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered in Urdu by Dr. M. I. Khatkhate on "Tuberculosis and Infant Welfare" at Khoja Mohalla Night School of the Social Service League to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swaraj Party a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9-0 p.m. in the Sastri Hall, Tardeo, when Mr. V. J. Patel will preside and speeches will be delivered by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, K. F. Nariman, Dr. Velkar and others on "The Duty of the Voters at the ensuing Council Elections."

BEHAR FLOOD RELIEF.

The Secretary of the Ramakrishna Mission, Belur P. O., Howrah, writes:—

"The public are hereby informed that as there is no necessity for further relief in our area the Mission has closed all its centres and further help from the public will not be required for the above purpose. The detailed account of our work will be published soon."

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

With effect from the 1st November, 1923, or as soon as possible thereafter, the Bombay Masjid Telegraph Office which was closed on 8-6-23, will be re-opened, in the building of Mr. Adamji Bhaiji Pangawalla, Kathabazar, for acceptance of all classes of telegrams, but no delivery will, for the present, be done by the Central Telegraph Office. The working hours will be:—Ordinary days 6 to 24 hours. Sundays and Telegraph Holidays 8 to 18 hours.

CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMING STORES.

A successful meeting of South Indians under the presidentship of Mr. K. K. Krishnier, Retired Educational Officer, Madras, was held at No. 26, Nanji Ludha Building, Matunga, at 4 p.m. on Sunday the 28th instant, when the Educational organiser was present, to organise a Co-operative Consuming Stores. An important discussion took place before the commencement of the meeting when the Industrial organiser explained the matters fully. The draft rules were then read and unanimously approved. It was decided to register the Society. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who in concluding the proceedings eulogised the scope of the Society.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

WEEK ENDING 27TH OCTOBER, 1923.

The total mortality 639 was 67 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 26.81. The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 7 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 225 against nil and 238 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of influenza pneumonia was received during the week. Out of the total deaths, 163 were among infants under one year of age; 23 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city. Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 4 attacks and 1 death. Plague caused 1 [redacted] death.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 478.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31 1923

(600th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE REAL ELECTORAL ISSUE.

The confusion in which the coming election is being prepared for and will be contested should not make the public forget that it is the first election since the inauguration of the new constitution that has some definite issue behind it. And this for two reasons. The last election was fought on no clear issue since the Liberals had only one object, to make the reforms successful, and only one policy, to work them to that effect. Moreover, Congressmen and all who were loyal to the Congress refused to participate in the election and thus deprived the election of any element of reality. But this lack of a national purpose in the Liberal policy and the boycott of the Councils on the part of the Nationalists produced political consequences which though antithetic in their nature were identical in redirecting public attention to the Legislature. On the one hand, the Liberals became disillusioned with the reforms and spoke about them in terms whose use by the Nationalists led them to secede from the Congress some years back. On the other hand, a large section of Congressmen could not view with equanimity the abuse of power and responsibility which characterised the conduct of the Liberals and others in the Councils. People have only to think of the last three years of the national movement and connect it with such symbols of bureaucratic government as repression and taxes and "Indianisation", certification and collapse of dyarchy in order to realise the reasons which have prompted some national leaders to fall back on a rejected political tactics.

There was, indeed, a subdued feeling which has been accentuated since the decline of Non-cooperation that the Council boycott while it undoubtedly strengthened the forces of national self-reliance made also a way for unprincipled nobodies in the Councils and turned most of the sturdier politicians out of them. And some persons were so imbued with the notion of the importance of these bodies that they could not view this degeneration calmly. When the Liberals, therefore, pride themselves on the decision of some Congressmen to contest the elections, they forget that it is their failure and political impotence which have made some of the better and more patriotic elements in our public life return to the idea of the Councils. The Congress has given them a chance. If they wish to, and can, let them take it. But there is at least one thing that is clear as noonday. It is that the policy of the Liberals and the Co-operators as pursued during the last three years and the way in which it has helped or marred the cause of Swaraj ought to be the main concern of those who mean to participate in the elections. For the policy of co-operation has failed not merely to satisfy the country's political necessities but, what is more serious, also to contribute to the moral resources of the nation. A measure of opportunism may be tolerated in political life. But so shameless, and so irrational, a confusion of principles as that involved in the merging of the Liberals in the bureaucracy and in their habitual conduct of affairs during the first session of the Councils, would be a denial of political virtue. The face-saving compromises which have been called "policies", and the ignoble surrenders of national self-respect which have been dignified by the name of "sober statesmanship", are alike the consequences of the legislators being in the service of two masters—the bureaucracy and the people—instead of one. Men who have subscribed to the cruel and immoral policy of repression with mental reservations and men whose moral infirmity has brought their own doctrines to grief are equally under judgment to-day.

Those voters, therefore, who have no conscientious or religious scruples, should vote, not out of petty or personal considerations, but only on the one broad and general principle—of the righteousness or otherwise of the policy of what is vaguely and amiably called co-operation and the conduct of the first or the last session of the Councils. We hold that such candidates are found only in the Swaraj Party and among the stout band of independents like Messrs. Jinnah, Baptista and Jaykar who can be relied upon to strengthen the forces of opposition in the Councils. It is generally recognised now that the citadel of bureaucratic power is not the legislature but the village and that the most important work for Swaraj can be done not within but without the Councils. Regret, as we may, the national participation in the elections, we have no fear that the centre of political gravity can ever be really shifted from the masses to the floor of the Council-Chamber. It seems as though our weakness requires us to go as quickly as possible through this stage of political boycotts and obstruction in order to arrive once again at the stage and the point where mass energy can again be mobilised for a real and a final struggle with the bureaucracy. The next session of the Councils will be judged, not according as they pass this measure or that, not according as they remedy this minor grievance or that, but according as they pave the way—either through their improvement or their extinction—for the political redemption of the nation by helping to revitalise national energies. The electorate should choose only such candidates as not merely will that end but will the right means also. That is the only issue before the electorate.

PAVLOVA, PROPAGANDIST.

Madame Pavlova's recent production of an Ajanta ballet, for which the sketches were provided by the Principal of the Bombay School of Art, is the first international recognition not only of the unique masterpieces of Indian art at Ajanta but also of what will soon be known as the Bombay Revival of Indian Art. The success of the production is admitted, and it is with no wish whatever to detract from that success that we remark that it was far from perfect. Two weeks is not enough for the stagework of such a production, and that we are told was all the time which could be given to preparation for the Ajanta ballet in view of the great dancer's firm resolve to have it included as a principal item in the programme of her brief London season at Covent Garden. As compared with the artistic productions of the troupe known as the Russian Dancers, who have Leon Bakst for their designer, it left much to be desired in the matter of stage setting. The scene in the cave temple where the pilgrims are performing various rites, was striking, but the frescoes on the walls appeared so vague and ill-defined that no-one, without guidance from the programme, would have connected them with the brilliant intricately moving figures of the following acts of the ballet when the frescoes are supposed to come to life. But the Press seems pretty generally to acknowledge that a vision of beauty quite new to the London public was revealed in the Ajanta ballet; and that some interest in modern as well as ancient Indian art has been aroused by it. We gather from the number of requests which have been made for photographs —or better, coloured reproductions —of the work accomplished by the students of the Bombay school, Madame Pavlova is a mighty propagandist, and Indian artists owe a debt of gratitude to her enthusiasm. But the lead which she has given must be followed up.

Indeed, the time has come, in our opinion, when the best work of the J. J. School should be exhibited in London and Paris. The expenditure required, though really inconsiderable, would probably be greater than the Government Department to which the School of Art is bound incongruously would either sanction or afford. We can imagine a Government Department as embarrassed to find itself responsible for, or in any way connected with, a great art movement, as humdrum bird who inadvertently has hatched a swan's egg. But if there is one thing in the Bombay Presidency of which the authorities, assuming that they have discernment, should be justly proud, it is the School of Art as it has developed under Captain Solomon, and if they care for *kudos* they would certainly be wise to advertise its work as much as possible. But the Education Department can hardly be expected to incur the charges of advertisement, nor is it desirable that it should do considering the general state of education in the Presidency. We therefore—as invariably in the cause of art—must look for help to private patronage. Surely there are rich men in Bombay with taste for art in general, and a feeling for the art of Western India in particular, who, in view of such a promising revival, will be prepared to spend the merest trifle from their wealth to give the artists of their country that publicity which alone is needed for their recognition by the world at large. We are not thinking of the British Empire Exhibition. We are thinking of the London galleries, the Paris Salon. We remember, in particular, a decorative painting which won the Governor's prize at the last exhibition of the Bombay Art Society as one that should be shown in Paris. In London, where artistic taste is less acute, a special exhibition should be given in one of the smaller galleries. People in England are now speaking as if India were in decadence. It is for Indians to demonstrate that India is, on the contrary, in full revival, and nothing is more likely to convince the sceptical than the productions of this vigorous art movement with the great tradition of the Deccan at its back.

The movement has roused angry opposition in some quarters—the same quarters in which it is still obstinately held that Indian art, if it ever existed, is of the past, that Indians cannot draw the human form correctly, and all the other stibboleths of those who think—or would persuade themselves—that India is in hopeless decadence. There are people who regard it as a piece of impudence in Indians to do anything superlatively well, and there are many people interested in excluding Indian artists from participation in those profitable fields of art which have too long been the preserve of foreign artists. But there is a public outside India in England and especially upon the continent of Europe, which knows no colour-bar in art, and whose approval of the Bombay movement would impose respect on local Philistines and silence the detractors through self-interest. We are convinced that the work of the J. J. School has only to be made known to that public to secure its approval, and we appeal to the public of Bombay to see to it that the work of the students of the School is thus made known both by a actual exhibition of selected works or by the publication of good reproductions in an attractive form.

Notes of the Day.

As You Were.

If a pessimist is a man who does not expect anything and gets disappointed when he does not get it, Indian Nationalists may be called pessimistic regarding the outcome of the Imperial Conference so far as India is concerned. They expected nothing from these solemn deliberations of that august assemblage and they are seeing that their expectations are going to be realised; and that nothing is going to happen. They have therefore little reason to feel surprised with the news cabled from London, or even to be disheartened. A wrong way cannot lead to the right goal. When the Kenya decision was announced, Indian politics stood at the cross-roads: it could choose the difficult but moral principle of non-participation in imperial affairs or the easy but futile method of co-operation. But a party whose members could accept office and help the bureaucracy after the Punjab incidents could not certainly be expected to select an honourable course after Kenya. So Sir T. B. Sapru has made, what we have no doubt must be, an able speech, full of caustic comments, and well-chosen adjectives and with an admirable peroration, but as there was no strength or sanction of action behind it, it fell flat on General Smuts for whom it was meant. No other Dominion representative, of course, with the exception of the representative of Ireland, could have a clear conscience about the Indian "problem", but they all supported Sir T. B. Sapru either because they did not take his proposal—whatever it was—seriously or because they knew that it would be torpedoed by General Smuts. The gallant General has no doubt a winning frankness when affairs of coloured people are concerned and he asked the Conference to repeal the 1921 resolution questioning the right of the British subjects "as such" to claim equality in the Colonies or Dominions. For ourselves, we respect the honesty of General Smuts' proposal and as for the phrase "as such," we have nothing but unbounded admiration. Why should British subjects "as such" claim a valued privilege? They should become British subjects "as Whites" before they can do so. Indians are admittedly good imitators but they cannot imitate the colour of skin.

Statesmanship and Sense.

However, we do not know, why General Smuts should be so much exercised about a mere resolution which is, after all, a document of purely academic importance and is cited only by Indians to draw attention to its breach. It is true that but for it, the Indian case would have to be enunciated only on general principles and on abstract grounds of justice and equality. But the Britisher with his pride in his illegical and empirical method can have reasonable excuse in refusing to listen to such formal notions. But Sir T. B. Sapru is also anxious to be "practical" and "statesmanlike". We suggest that in the new text books on politics to be prepared by the new Minister of Education in this Presidency, a "sober and practical statesman" should be defined as one who proposes the appointment of a Committee, or works on it or sends a strong memorandum to it. Sir T. B. Sapru, being a statesman, has suggested the appointment of Committees consisting of roving and perpetual Sastris to—well, to do something or other in the Dominions except of course in Kenya. And we were told that it was to enter a formal protest against the Kenya decision that Sir T. B. Sapru participated in the Conference! But public memory is short and if Sir T. B. Sapru imagines that he can pacify Indian public opinion without any suggestion of the reversal of Kenya decision he is as much out of touch with it as Lord Reading. As for the Maharaja of Alwar, we refuse to take him seriously. There is no question of disowning His Highness since no responsible Indian ever recognised him. He is a representative of the Indian Princes—even if he is that—and responsible to—God knows whom. The flatulant platitudes and naive commonplaces of his speeches have contained not a little of blatant falsification about the nation's feeling for the Empire which even Mr. Innes expressed more correctly. But if the Maharaja imagines that he can invite General Smuts to India, he is carrying the joke too far for the proposal has not even the usual merit of being amusing. We doubt if a worse disservice to India and the Empire could be done than by keeping the Empire in ignorance of the real state of feelings in India. But the Maharajah of Alwar is doing it.

Trials in Jail.

In welcoming the Viceroy to the Punjab High Court last week, Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice, made the following observations on the value of publicity in judicial administration: "Not only our Single Benches but also our Division Benches have often to function in small and scarcely dignified chambers, perhaps without that full publicity which, as Bentham has remarked, is the very soul of justice. While the public were afforded every reasonable facilities to watch the proceedings before the Court within the limits of our space and to attend the hearing of all cases of general interest in the two large court rooms available in the old building, it was nevertheless felt that we should, if possible, do more to secure that complete publicity of judicial proceedings which such an eminent constitutional authority as Hallam ranks even higher than the rights of Parliament as a guarantee of public security." It was a cruel irony of fate that while utterance was being given by the Chief Justice of the province in the hearing of the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England, to such admirable sentiments, arrangements were actively in progress for depriving the administration of justice of the very publicity, which the Chief Justice echoing Bentham had described as "the very soul of justice!" The Akali prisoners are being tried not in an ordinary Court but in a jail! Neither the High Court over which Sir Shadi Lal presides nor the Government of Lord Reading who professes high concern for the maintenance of the integrity and purity of justice administered in this country, has so far moved a finger to put these high precepts into practice. If, as Bentham says, publicity is the very soul of justice, are not all the parties concerned in holding the trial of the Akalis in a prison, guilty of conspiring to kill this soul of justice? The trial is not one of so insignificant a character that the deprival of publicity to it can be considered as pardonable. The trial is exciting the greatest public interest not only in the province but all over India. In the regime of Lord Reading the practice of holding political trials in jails has been coming into greater and greater vogue. And yet the Viceroy is never tired of proclaiming his concern for purging the administration of justice in this country of all obnoxious elements. What is the justification of the Punjab Government for denying the Akalis fullest publicity for their trial? The glaring contrast between the high professions of the judiciary and their actual performances is not calculated to inspire confidence in the proper administration of justice. The holding of the Akali trial in a jail is an outrage on public rights against which the public all over the country must protest most emphatically.

Flogging of Prisoners.

The U. P. Legislative Council has found little difficulty in passing a non-official resolution for the abolition of whipping as a punishment for jail offences. The Bengal and Behar Legislative Councils adopted similar resolutions early this year, but the conscience of the highly "enlightened" and "democratic" Council of this Presidency stood aghast at the suggestion that so humane and civilised a means of correction as flogging should be voluntarily sacrificed. Most of the "Liberals," including the Ministers, appeared to view the suggestion as a sacrilege and as laying the axe at the very foundations of society and ordered Government. In Bengal the Indian members of Government, including the Maharajah of Burdwan, Executive Councillor, had remained neutral at the time of voting on the non-official resolution which the Government had deemed it necessary to oppose. The resolution was carried, owing partly to this attitude of the Ministers. But our Ministers evidently considered themselves more enlightened and progressive than their confreres of Bengal, and instead of remaining neutral, as they could with every propriety have done under the constitution, preferred to vote solid for Government and helped to defeat the highly dangerous attempt to abolish whipping and yet these Ministers and "Liberals" are busy soliciting the franchise of their countrymen, so that the latter may not only endorse their enlightened policy but give it a fresh lease of life.

THE TOKYO EARTHQUAKE.

STORY OF AN INDIAN EYE-WITNESS.

(BY HANSA M. MEHTA.)

Two hundred and tenth day of the year according to the Japanese calendar is an unlucky day. A typhoon or at least a mild attack of earthquake is expected to occur by the superstitious people. If the day, however, pass without any event, the rest of the days would turn out very happy so think the simple folks.

210th Day

Two hundred and tenth day fell on the first of September. The day dawned with a drizzle and a wind that threatened to turn into a typhoon. I had hardly returned to the Imperial Hotel from my visit to an interesting Japanese lady. She had asked me to write something in vernacular for her. "Rich become poor, and the poor become rich. So the wheel of time turns and changes everything—everything except the love for my country"—so I wrote, little knowing that in fifteen minutes the wheel of time was going to change, change with a crash as far as Japan was concerned! It was five minutes to twelve, I was sitting in my room trying to read when a terrible hissing noise came—noise as of an approaching storm. Then all of a sudden came the violent tremors. I felt the building shake like an aspen leaf, shake like one in a fit of ague. I could not decide whether it was an earthquake or a typhoon. My doubts ceased soon, however, as the whole thing began to rock. My room began to roll like a ship in a storm, and the chair on which I sat started dancing madly and no effort on my part could stop it. There was a kind of totem pole in the centre of my room. It fell, blocking my way to the door. I heard shouts in the street and from my window I saw people rushing out of the buildings. However, I could hardly stand. It was shaking with such violence that it was impossible for me to walk steadily. I sat quietly with a funny feeling all the same and watched for further developments. If the building had collapsed as most buildings did at the first shock, many of us who were in our rooms would have been killed. After a while, I do not know how long it was, it seemed ages to me, the first shock exhausted itself. I opened the door and found it in absolute darkness. Except for the light from my window as I opened the door it was pitch dark. I saw two forms approaching and found them to be American women making their way for the ground floor. "It was pretty bad wasn't it?" they asked me in a nervous tone. "It was pretty bad" I replied as quietly as possible. We groped our way down the stone flights into the open Court. There was a small pool of water in the court. It had splashed all over the place. I had hardly reached the open space when another shock came. It was not as violent as the first one; however, it was with difficulty one could stand erect. I saw the building swinging backward and forward at a decided angle. The small pool looked turbulent with big waves. The third shock followed soon. It was pretty bad though less violent than the first two.

Confusion.

Everything was thrown into confusion, a woman was running about all over the place, shouting for her baby. Another woman came rushing from the Sayoken Hotel to find her husband. The Sayoken Hotel was collapsing, two stories had already fallen. She had managed to get away with the greatest difficulty owing to the mad rush of people to get out. The annexe of the Imperial Hotel had gone down too and the residents were bringing their belongings to the main building. There was continuous shouting outside. But as yet we were ignorant of the real damage and ignorant of the danger we had passed through. For the time being we were concerned with the immediate needs. There was a report that the main water pipes had burst, so there would be no water. An American woman who was in Tokyo for some years gave us the cheerful news that it would take weeks to repair the pipes. The tables in the dining room were ready for lunch. After the shake up, however, many things were smashed; the kitchen was one mass of food and crockery; waiters seemed to have disappeared too. A notice was put up that no lunch would be served. With days of thirst and hunger in prospect, we sat in the small court under a blazing sun. It was risky to go inside, for the building might tumble down at the slightest shock. The earth was not steady yet; there were mild tremors all the time with big ones occasionally. So we sat there, a small group of us munching biscuits that one American woman had managed to extract from her room—we sat there helpless not knowing what to do next.

Fire All Around.

Many of the residents of the Hotel had fled clean outside and waited in the Hibya Park which was opposite the Hotel. Some of them returned. Others returned from where they had gone for business in the city. With them came the harrowing tales

(Continued on page 9.)

SAXON TRUCULENCE

BERLIN'S VIGOUROUS ACTION.

ULTIMATUM TO MINISTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Berlin.—It is officially announced that Herr Stresemann has appointed the ex-minister for Justice, Dr. Heintze, a member of the people's party as a commissioner for the Reich in Saxony. General Von Mueller, Commander of the Reichswehr Saxony has prohibited meetings of the Saxon Diet until convoked by the new Reich Commissioner.

There is open conflict in Saxony between Dr. Heintze whom Herr Stresmann has appointed the Reich Commissioner of the State of Saxony with almost absolute powers, and the Zeigner Cabinet which refuses to accept any dictation from Berlin. Dr. Heintze is an ex-judge and was formerly the Minister for Justice in the last Royal Saxon Cabinet. He has issued an ultimatum to the ministers to surrender offices.

ARREST OF COMMUNIST DEPUTIES.

A message from Dresden states that complying with Heintrze's orders the Saxon Cabinet Ministers voluntarily vacated the Ministerial buildings, but immediately met in Council elsewhere. The Reichswehr have seized the Parliament building and arrested some Communist deputies and leaders there.

FORCIBLE EJECTION OF MINISTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Dresden.—The Saxon Government in a manifesto declares it was forcibly ejected from the ministerial buildings and calls on the loyal population to support the Government which legally represents Saxony. The ejection was effected by the Reichswehr headed by military bands marching into the ministerial buildings and the post office. The troops placed machine-guns at the doors and arrested the Ministers, whom they conducted outside and released. They also detained the Communist members of the Dict, but they were subsequently liberated. The Reichswehr has occupied the offices of the Communist newspapers which they suppressed. The Communists are trying to organise a general strike, but the Socialists are dissuading the workers, and taking action pending orders of the Trade Unions.—Reuter.

SEPARATISTS IN RHINELAND.

EJECTED FROM SEVERAL PLACES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The situation in the Rhineland as viewed by Reuter's correspondent is developing favourably for the Government. It is stated the Separatists have been ejected from Muenchengladbach, Neuss, Preum and elsewhere, but a message from Coblence announces the proclamation of a Republic at the Works and other minor centres.—Reuter.

HOSTILE DISTRICTS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Aix-la-Chapelle.—Whilst the Separatist leaders are busy issuing proclamations alleging that the Rhineland High Commission has acknowledged the Rhenish Republic and announcing that plunderers will be shot dead, ordering shops to keep open, and promising the formation of economic boards with a view to providing work and food for the peasants, Eifel district has adopted drastic methods with a view to clearing out the Separatists. For example, the Separatist village burgomaster was dragged out of his bed and marched through the village and compelled to kneel at intervals and swear "Nevermore will I commit treason." A Separatist leader in another village was thrashed, stripped and tied to the tree and tarred. The Separatists in many other villages are unable to leave their houses except under the protection of the French troops.—Reuter.

RHINELAND HIGH COMMISSION.

AGREEMENT WITH HERR KRUPP.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Duesseldorf.—The Rhineland High Commission has reached an agreement with Heer Krupp (see cable of Oct. 26th) who will pay one half of the firm's coaltax arrears immediately and the remainder later.—Reuter.

The following is the cable of October 26th referred to above:—

Berlin.—The "Koelnisch Zeitung's" Essen correspondent learns that Herr Krupp together with three of his Directors, imprisoned at Dusseldorf, have obtained release for a period of seven days on the ground of pressing business. It is stated the question of releasing other political prisoners is being discussed, and it is believed the liberation of Krupp Directors is the beginning of extensive releases.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Dusseldorf.—The Agreement reserves to the Allies twenty per cent of the output from the Krupp Mines.—Reuter.

DISTRESS IN RHINELAND.

ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Cologne.—The Archbishop of Cologne has appealed to the Catholics everywhere to help to relieve distress in the Rhineland and the Ruhr, especially by gifts of foodstuffs. He has also requested the occupation authorities to arrange for free transport or preferential facilities for relief supplies.—Reuter.

NUMEROUS MEDICAL MEN and EMINENT OCULISTS have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

C1557D

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

SAPRU'S DEMAND FOR COMMITTEE.

GEN. SMUTS' OPPOSITION.

ALWAR'S DISAPPOINTING ATTITUDE.

(BY S. R. BOMANJI.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The result of the discussion re the status of Indians Overseas to-day at the Imperial Conference was most disappointing as far as the Imperial Government is concerned. All the Dominion and Irish Premiers cordially supported Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru except General Smuts who was for the repeal of the 1921 Imperial Conference resolution for equality and questioned the right of the British subjects as such to claim equality either in the Colonies or Dominions. The Colonial Secretary accepts Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's demand for a committee in respect of the Colonies except Kenya which is the crux of the whole question.

Nobody could have presented our case better than Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, but as usual India has been sacrificed even when the Indian Government is behind us. India was led to expect much from the participation in the Imperial Conference and the League of Nations and she has had her lesson.

The Maharajah of Alwar's attitude at the Conference was most disappointing and scandalous and he should be disowned by India when he regards General Smuts as a great friend of India and invites him on behalf of India to pay a visit.

NO REVERSAL OF KENYA DECISION.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Reuter learns that to-day's Imperial Conference was devoted to the replies of the Dominion delegates to the Indian speeches delivered on 24th. The replies revealed a general agreement on the proposal submitted by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to the effect that each Dominion should appoint local committees to investigate the possibilities of carrying out the 1921 Imperial Conference resolution. Sir T. B. Sapru further suggested that these committees should collaborate with a representative of the Indian Government having the status of a Governor who will be assisted by a number of non-official Indians. It is believed that the only dissentient was General Smuts who not only disapproved of the plan, but advanced a theory that the fact of being a British subject did not bestow the right of franchise in a Dominion. It is understood the Duke of Devonshire while agreeing to the committee proposal intimated that the British Government were not prepared to go back on the Kenya decision.

The debate will be concluded on October 31st. There is reason to believe that no resolution will be adopted, but the effect of the debate is to endorse the 1921 resolution with a reservation regarding Kenya.

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING.

Reuter understands that notwithstanding the Duke of Devonshire's announcement with reference to Kenya, negotiations are proceeding between the members of the Indian delegation and the Colonial Office regarding the position of Indians in that Colony.—Reuter.

PUBLICITY OF INDIAN DISCUSSIONS,

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Special Committee of the Imperial Conference representing all countries, the Maharaja of Alwar representing India, has decided the question of publicity with regard to the Indian question which is now practically finished. It only remains for the Maharaja of Alwar and Viscount Peel to sum up to-morrow. The Maharaja of Alwar has arranged to leave for India by the "Macedonia", travelling overland and spending a few days in Paris.—Reuter.

DOES MR. BALDWIN MEAN BUSINESS!

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain at Birmingham declared the Premier had raised a great issue, but left the world doubtful regarding what he meant to do. What he said was enough to raise the opponents to the fullest activity, but not enough for the guidance of friends. Mr. Chamberlain concluded if Mr. Baldwin really meant business he was with him.—Reuter.

PROPOSED REPARATIONS CONFERENCE.

HOSTILE FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Paris.—Except "Erenouvelle," the organ of the Left which welcomes the proposal for a committee of experts and the prospect of the reopening of negotiations, newspapers generally comment unfavourably on the proposal.

The "Echo de Paris" declares that the British Government wants to get France out of the Ruhr and bring into question the payments schedule of May 1921 which France will be compelled to uphold, so long as the bugbear of inter-Allied debts remains.

The "Gaulois" suggests that in view of the differences between the Reich, Bavaria and Saxony, the proposed Reparations Conference when it meets may find the Reich has disappeared.

"Libre Parole" scouts the idea of isolated British action and says that the British will accept an impotent committee of experts and make the best of a bad job.—Reuter.

BONAR LAW DEAD.

VICTIM TO SEPTIC PNEUMONIA.

PREMIER'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

London.—Mr. Bonar Law has got septic pneumonia and his condition is serious.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Mr. Bonar Law is dead.—Reuter.

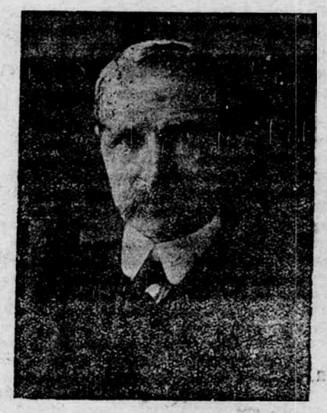
LATER.

Mr. Bonar Law died at three this morning in his London residence following an acute attack of septic pneumonia. His death causes a bye-election in Central Glasgow.—Reuter.

MR. BALDWIN'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Baldwin has sent the following message to the Press with regard to Mr. Bonar Law's death:—"For him I am thankful that he has been spared further suffering. For his friends the loss is irreparable. The country won't forget that he sacrificed his life in her service."—Reuter.

RT. HON. ANDREW BONAR LAW.



WHOSE DEATH IS ANNOUNCED BY REUTER.

HIS LIFE-SKETCH

Mr. Law was born in New Brunswick, Canada, in 1858. He went into Parliament in 1900 as Conservative and Unionist member for the Blackfriars Division of Glasgow. His experience in business had led him to the conclusion that Free Trade, in the Cobdenite sense, was no longer beneficial for Great Britain. Mr. Balfour introduced Mr. Law into his Government as Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, after hearing his (Mr. Law's) speech in the House on April 22, 1902, in favour of Hicks-Beach's Corn Duty which was imposed in order to find money to carry on the Boer War. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's Tariff Reform movement, which was started in the following year found in him a great champion. He made several speeches in the country of which the gist was that British trade policy must be relative to circumstances which had wholly changed from what they were in Cobden's time. In the new Parliament returned in January 1910 Mr. Austen Chamberlain and he had the satisfaction of mustering 254 votes (against only 285) in favour of a Tariff Reform Amendment to the address. He left his constituency to fight N.-W. Manchester in the election of December 1910 but failed to capture the seat. He returned to Parliament however in a by-election for Bootle in March 1911 in time to take his share in the fight over the Parliament Bill. On November 13, 1911 Mr. Law was unanimously elected Leader in the Commons, Lord Lansdowne continuing to lead the party in the Lords.

He remained for over 9 years, the first 3 years and a half in Opposition and the rest in office. His principal concern was the Home Rule Bill and the situation created by it in Ireland. Before it was introduced he went to Belfast in Easter week, and at a great demonstration presided over by Sir E. Carson, encouraged the Ulster men to trust to themselves. When Sir E. Carson moved on New Year's Day 1913 to exempt Ulster from the operation of the bill, Mr. Law defined his position thus. If the bill were—as he claimed it should be—submitted to the electors and approved by them, he and his party would not encourage Ulster to resist. But if it was forced on Ulster he would assist in the resistance. In spite of his efforts the bill was carried through all its stages, and was only rejected by the Lords in the early months of 1913.

Mr. Law maintained his stout opposition to the Home Rule and Welsh Church Bills on their second and third appearances in the sessions of 1913 and 1914. In October, 1913, in answer to Mr. Asquith's overtures at Ladybank he said that he and his colleagues would consider any proposals with a real desire to find a solution, if possible. If there were not such a solution he foresaw national disaster and ruin. Mr. Law joined the Buckingham Palace Conference in a last hope of aiming at a reasonable settlement, and anticipated the immediate outbreak of civil war in Ireland when the world war supervened.

HIS FOREIGN POLICY.

He had always been anxious for good relations with Germany provided that they were not attained at the expense of France, for he based his whole foreign policy on the maintenance of the Entente. Not only did he render a steady support to Ministers in Parliament, but he aided the national cause and promoted recruiting by speeches at Guildhall, in Belfast and elsewhere. Thus, in spite of his opposition before the war, it was comparatively easy for Mr. Asquith to approach him in May 1915 with a view to the formation of a National Coalition Government, and for him to respond with immediate acceptance. He brought / of his colleagues into the Cabinet with him and he himself took the Secretaryship of State for the Colonies. He promoted the Economic Conference in Paris in June 1916 and represented his country on the occasion, with Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier and Lord Crewe as his colleagues. He was a member of the War Committee of the Cabinet, but, like Mr. Lloyd George he was far from satisfied with its organisation and powers. It was natural therefore that he should be one of the 4 persons (the others being Mr. George himself, Sir E. Carson, and a Labour member) to whom Mr. Lloyd George forcing the issue on December 1, asked Mr. Asquith to confide the absolute conduct of the war. The crisis started by this demand produced first Mr. George's and then Mr. Asquith's resignation, and the King, sent on December 5 for Mr. Law who had become, through by-elections before the war, the leader of the largest single party in the House of Commons and invited him to form an administration. He took the view that for the due prosecution of the war a Coalition Government was necessary. He could count on the assistance of Mr. George but Mr. Asquith and his principal Liberal colleagues refused their cooperation. Moreover he felt that Mr. George was the Minister whom the country demanded. So he resigned his commission and on Mr. George's acceptance of the Premiership he promised full cooperation from his party.

Mr. Law was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1916. Mr. Law's first budget, that of 1917, only raised the excess profits tax from 60 to 80 per cent. and increased the taxes on entertainments, tobacco and dogs. His great taxing budget was that of 1918. This imposed additional taxation calculated to bring in no less than £114,000,000. He budgetted for a revenue of no less than £842,050,000. He appointed a Select Committee to consider how to control expenditure. His influence in the Government was especially felt in economic questions.

He opposed throughout the war a firm front both to pacifists and to pessimists. He had signed with Mr. Lloyd George a joint manifesto in which a good measure of his own economic doctrines held a conspicuous place. He left Bootle and stood for Central Glasgow, being returned by a huge majority. The result of the general election greatly strengthened his position, as the Unionists had a considerable predominance in the new House of Commons.

When the Ministry was reconstituted in January 1919 the arrangement by which Mr. Law led the House of Commons was continued, as the Prime Minister would be much away at the Peace Conference; but he was relieved of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer which was transferred to Mr. A. Chamberlain, he himself taking the sinecure office of Lord Privy Seal. He was constituted one of the British Plenipotentiaries at the Conference, but his duties at Westminster seldom allowed him to go to Paris, though he ultimately affixed his signature to the Treaty of Versailles. The main business of the session of 1920 was the Irish Home Rule Bill which Mr. Law justified as giving to Ireland the largest measure of self-government compatible with national security and pledges given. Mr. Law was whole-heartedly in favour of the Coalition and frequently adjured his Conservative friends to remain true to it. In its cause he sacrificed his health.

CAREER OF MEDIOCRITY.

Mr. Bonar Law was invited by the King on October 19 to form a Government.

His has been almost as romantic a political career as that of Mr. Lloyd George. He held office actually before Mr. Lloyd George as an Under-Secretary in Mr. Balfour's Ministry. In the long years of Unionist Opposition he was marked out as a coming man. His star rose with startling suddenness. Mr. Balfour resigned the Unionist leadership in the House of Commons. One-half of the party desired Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and the other, Mr. Walter Long. Mr. Bonar Law succeeded to the vacant place as the *tertium quid*. His leadership in Opposition was not conspicuously successful, but the war gave him opportunities which he seized with both hands. He was an excellent Colonial Secretary under Mr. Asquith. When Mr. Lloyd George took up the task, Mr. Bonar Law showed himself the most prodigious worker in the Cabinet. For many months he was actually leader of the House of Commons, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a member of the War Cabinet at the same time.

No man could last for long at this pace, and it was with every mark of grief that the House of Commons heard of his breakdown. Happily, he seems to have made a remarkable recovery. The House of Commons welcomed him back again as a private member with every mark of affection and respect. The Unionist Party has always felt that, when the hour struck for the formation of a purely Unionist Government, Mr. Bonar Law was the natural alternative to Mr. Lloyd George. At the last general election, soon after he assumed the office, his party was returned by an overwhelming majority, but Mr. Bonar Law's Government had no constructive policy. On the Housing question and the relief of the unemployed, there was grave discontent in the country and there was a growing tide of opposition against the Government. At the bye-elections and in Parliament Government was defeated more than once, the last defeat of Government in connection with the question of ex-servicemen proving the proverbial last straw for Mr. Law. The leadership of the Commons was left to Mr. Baldwin, while Lord Curzon played the role of Government spokesman in the Lords. The resignation of the Premiership marked the culminating point of a political career which was never above mediocrity at best.

AGA KHAN VS. "TIMES."

ACTION FOR LIBEL.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The action for alleged libel brought by His Highness the Aga Khan and his trainer R. Dawson against the "Times" Publishing Company to-day came before the Court of Appeal upon an appeal by the defendants from the order of Mr. Justice Acton reversing the order of the Master of Rolls and that the plaintiff H. H. the Aga Khan should be examined before a special examiner this afternoon previous to his leaving for France and India. The appellant's counsel said, the alleged libel appeared in the "Times" in June and July last concerning two fillies owned by the Aga Khan named Teresina and Paola. These horses ran in the Coronation Stakes at Ascot. The Aga Khan's first colours were put on Teresina and second on Paola. The second colours won easily by one and a half lengths. Counsel submitted that insufficient ground was shown that the ordinary course should not be taken and if the Aga Khan wished to give evidence, as doubtless he did, he should give it in the open court at the trial of the action.

Counsel for the respondents said the alleged libels were very serious and were to the effect that the Aga Khan and the trainer were guilty of what was known in racing circles as "in and our running." The position of H. H. the Aga Khan was entirely different from that of Dawson. He thought it was unlikely anyone would be likely to say that the Aga Khan was guilty but the trainer was in a different position. The present action to him was one of professional life or death and he was bound to take proceedings. Appeal on both the actions was allowed.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

MR. HARVEY LEAVES CLEAN SHEET TO HIS SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

A statement significant of the Anglo-American relations was made by Ambassador Harvey at the Savoy Hotel during the course of a complimentary banquet to celebrate Mr. T. P. O'Connor's seventy-fifth birthday. Mr. Harvey declared many settlements had already been made and he believed the two or three outstanding would be disposed of before he sailed on December 3rd and his successor would have an absolutely clean sheet between the United States and the British Empire.—Reuter.

Berlin.—Fritz Gobba, who represented Germanism in the Near East before and during the war, has been appointed Charge D'Affaires in Kabul.—Reuter.

TURKEY.

TO BE A REPUBLIC.

ANGORA ASSEMBLY'S DECISION.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Constantinople.—The Angora Assembly has decided on a Republican form of government and unanimously elected Mustafa Kemal Pasha, as the President of the Republic.

The Peoples' Party has accepted Mustafa Kemal's proposal to proclaim a Republic and elect him as the President with power to nominate the Premier.—Reuter.

POWERS OF PRESIDENT.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Constantinople.—The principal points in Mustapha Kemal Pasha's proposals accepted by the People's Party are as follows:—The form of Government of the Turkish State shall be a republic, official language Turkish and religion Islam. The President of the Republic shall be elected by the Deputies and the mandate shall run for four years. The President, eligible for re-election, shall be Chief of the State entitled to preside over the meetings of the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly. He shall nominate the President of the Council of Commissars, who will select their own colleagues. The President shall submit a list of Commissars for the approval of the Assembly.—Reuter.

THE TARIFF BOARD.

ENAMEL INDUSTRY AND PROTECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

The Tariff Board resumed its sittings to-day, evidence being given by two firms engaged in the manufacture of enamel. The Pioneer Enamel and Iron Works stated that they expected to find it difficult to hold their own against foreign competition unless government accorded them some protection. Referring to the proposed protection of steel they suggested that if government found it necessary to raise tariff rates steel sheets suitable for enamel industry should remain unchanged or that equally high duty should be placed on foreign enamelled ware.

The Bengal Enamel and Stamping Works considered raising of steel duty would deal a death blow at innumerable small, but thriving, industries. They could not at present compete with Japanese goods at the same price but expected to be able to do so in ten years' time. But if they had to pay additional import duty for their raw material, while finished goods were allowed to enter the country at a lower rate, they would be ruined. They suggested the abolition of all duties on sheets intended for enamelling.

AKALI SITUATION.

LEADERS IN MEETING.

PLEA FOR CONGRESS PUBLICITY BUREAU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 29.

Twelve more warrants are believed to have been issued to-day.

The Akali leaders' case is to be taken up again on the 5th proxime, when Lala Lajpatrai is expected to be here.

Mr. C. R. Das also may come on that day. Dr. Kitchlew arrived from Solan this morning.

It has been decided by leaders, who had assembled there, to request the President to call a meeting of the Working Committee at Amritsar on the 10th to which several other leaders are to be invited.

There is a growing opinion that the Congress should establish its own Publicity Bureau to watch the situation in Sikh districts where it is apprehended Government is carrying on misleading propaganda, and where efforts may be made to terrorize people.

The All-India Khilafat Working Committee and the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee are also to meet here on the 10th.

The mail of Akali-to *Pardesi* with money, orders is stopped from the 14th instant.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 29.

It is understood that the police searched the house of Teja Singh of Ghawind, one of the accused in the Akali leaders' conspiracy case. It is further understood that in his house was located the office of the Majha Congress Committee. The police are mentioned to have removed all papers.

Dr. Kitchlew returned from Solon this morning. It is understood that at an informal meeting of prominent Congress workers at Solon it was decided to hold a meeting of the Working Committee on 10th November. It is further believed that meetings of the Punjab Provincial Congress and Khilafat Working Committees will be held here on the same day to discuss the present situation created by the arrests of the Akalis.

HARDIT SINGH'S CASE.

The case against Sardar Hardit Singh, Secretary, Local Akali Jatha, under Section 17 (2), Criminal Law Amendment Act, was resumed to-day in the court of Lala Banwarilal, Magistrate, being charged on the basis of a speech in which the accused is alleged to have appealed to the Sikhs to join the Akali Jathas which have been declared unlawful associations by the Government. The Magistrate framed charge and the case for defence has been adjourned to 3rd November. The accused is being defended by lawyers.

BENGAL P. C. C. CONGRATULATES AKALIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, October 30.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee have passed resolutions congratulating the Akalis "on the courageous stand they have taken against the campaign of repression carried on by the Punjab Government," and assured them "that it is prepared to render them such service and support as they may require," as also congratulating Maulana Shaukat Ali on his release.

Another resolution has been passed deciding upon the formation of a sub-committee for the purpose of taking steps to organise the boycott of foreign cloth and goods manufactured in parts of the British Empire outside British India, in accordance with the resolutions passed at the Delhi Congress.

HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS.

AMRITSAR REALISING EVILS OF ACRIMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 30.

Judging from a careful study of the situation, it appears beyond doubt that Amritsar is rapidly resuming normal conditions, so far as the relations between Hindus and Mahomedans are concerned. A sense of realization appears to have come over both sections of the people that the late disturbances have brought nobody any good. In fact everybody seems to be tired of the recent happenings and would fain dismiss them as the memory of a bad dream. The bitterness of the late struggle may soon be a thing of the past and one may even hope that a resumption of the old amicable relations is within the bounds of possibility in the near future. The approaching meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Amritsar should furnish the All-India leaders with the needed opportunity to give the movement a strong and effective impetus.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Geneva.—The International Labour Conference has unanimously adopted the general recommendations of the Committee on Inspection of Labour and has passed a resolution inviting the Labour Office to present an annual report summarising the results of inspections of labour carried out in each State.—Reuter.

Shanghai.—The China Inland Mission report that the missionaries, Miss Darrock and Miss Sharp, have been released.—Reuter.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

MR. BAPTISTA'S CAMPAIGN.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

Mr. Joseph Baptista addressed an enthusiastic meeting of the electors of the Byculla Ward at Kamatipura. The audience was chiefly composed of the members of the Telugu community with a sprinkling of the members of the Jewish community, and it seems that Mr. Baptista is receiving excellent support from both these communities. It is in the fitness of things that the two communities which have contributed so much to make Bombay *urbs prima in Indis* in business, trade, industry, architecture and municipal roads, drains and water-works should support a member of the community from whom the English obtained Bombay as a part of the dowry of Catherine of Portugal. Mr. Baptista said, that they were on the eve of a General Election and he ventured to ask for their votes with some confidence. There were 12 candidates masquerading as Liberals, Swarajists or Independents, but he could not help complaining that any group of men should monopolise the designation of Swarajists. He was a Swarajist while others were in their swaddling clothes—and he was a Swarajist of the type of Tilak's "Kesari." Continuing he said:—I am told that the "Maratha" of Poona under Mr. Gokhale's editorship has deserted me. May be! Nevertheless I believe no true Maratha would forsake me when they see Bhattias and Banias supporting me. However, examine all the credentials and vote for lions, and not lambs painted to look like lions or tigers as they do on Taboot days. Some of us appear under Party labels, but they are spurious labels. The candidates have been selected by caucusses, and not Party organisations, for electors are not yet organised into parties as we have not yet reached the stage of the Party system. We are, however, at the commencement, and I anticipate rapid development of the Party system. But the Party system produces a strong Government only where there are two and no more than two Parties. A big majority, however, demoralises the opposition and results in negligence and misgovernment. When we have more than two Parties, we have Coalitions, but there is no stability in Coalitions. Governments fall frequently as in France like leaves in autumn almost once a year. Groups mean opportunism, for each group seizes a favourable opportunity. And opportunism is the bane of good Government. For these reasons England abhors Coalitions and multiple parties. At the present moment there are four Parties in England, but there is no Swaraj Party. There can be no Swaraj Party where people enjoy Swaraj. Curiously there is no Swaraj Party in Scotland and Wales although they were really conquered by England. The reason is that there is no overlordship—only partnership. England is the predominant partner; but Scotland and Wales are also partners—true partners in a centralised form of Government. But Ireland always was an unwilling and restive partner. The reason is religion, for in Ireland Catholics and Protestants love one another like cats and dogs, or red-rags and bulls. Chiefly for this reason and partly for misgovernment there arose a Swaraj Party in Ireland known as Home Rule Party. This Party under Parnell adopted the obstructive tactics in Parliament with the object of paralysing Government. Paralysis is possible in England because Government is impossible in England without the support of the majority of the Commons; but that is not the case in India at present. Influenced partly by Parnell's methods, and partly by his own inclination and liberalism Gladstone made an alliance with Parnell. But if you examine Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, you will find that Parnell did not demand Independence, or Dominion status, or even the status of the States in the American Federation. It was essentially a mere Bill for decentralisation, but the Ulster men raised the hydra of separation, and prolonged the agony of bad Government for half a century. The fact is that only a few statesmen like Gladstone really understood the unifying force of the federal principle while making concession for conflicting interests. Unfortunately even today, few outside the Round Table group understand it. Had they done so, Swaraj for Ireland, like Swaraj for India, of the Dominion brand would only have been a problem of decentralisation. So far as Ireland was concerned, this was better understood after Gladstone's death, and later we hear of people advocating Home Rule all round. One day Mr. Lloyd George was enthusiastic for Home Rule and said: "I believe in Home Rule for all. Home Rule for Ireland, Home Rule for Scotland and Home Rule for Wales." (*A Heckler* interrupted: "And Home Rule for Hell.") "Yes, certainly, I am glad this gentleman stands up for his country. Every man for his country." (Loud laughter.) So far as India is concerned, we have to solve this problem of decentralisation. I am told the Bombay Government has to ask the Viceroy's sanction even to buy a donkey or something of the kind. My own idea of decentralisation for the provinces is to raise the provinces to the status of the federating States of America.

I should now like to invite your attention to the last election in Ireland. The Sinn Feiners were divided between Republicans and Free State men. Had the Republicans, won they would have declared the Independence of Ireland as the Americans did, and used the power of Government to maintain. Whether war would ensue or not I do not know; but you see there was some scope for Swarajists to attain Swaraj through their Council. But nothing of the kind is open to us in India. And it is a great mistake to look upon the progress of Ireland as an example for India. I have troubled you so far about all this simply that the voters who are to be our masters may realise what small scope there is for action in Council for a Swaraj Party. It is for this reason I am crying in the wilderness that the true scope and work for Swarajists is outside the Council in Congress for the country. The work in Councils must be of a different quality.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

So far as the provinces are concerned, there is scope both for work for the people, and work for transferring all the subjects to minister so that we may have Swaraj at least for the provinces. It is, of course, more difficult that the work the Irishmen had to do in the House of Commons. But though difficult it is practical politics. If we could only unite under a leader and have a substantial majority I have little doubt that we shall soon have Swaraj for the province of Bombay. The difficulties will begin when the conflicting interests of Sind, Gujarat and Maharashtra begin to assert themselves. I am myself of opinion that solution lies in separating these into distinct provinces as the Congress constitution has done. But this is not the pressing problem at present. The pressing problem is to work for the benefit of the people within the powers conferred upon us by the Reforms Act. There is much scope for useful work in the matter of education, sanitation, permanent settlement and forest administration.

A FORESTER.

I was a forester for seven years. Under the pretence of Conservancy, the Government have monopolised the forests and their produce. The result is that the price of firewood has increased 300 per cent. since I left the forests of Thana. I remember when I was in the forests I protested against the curtailment of certain immemorial rights of the villagers to graze cattle, to take forest produce such as dead-wood, bamboos and karvies. I was told that my business was to carry out the orders. When I did so I was told to beware of overenthusiasm. When I persisted in pressing the rights of the people, the officers smiled saying that some day I might be cited as an authority on forest *zooloom*. I never realised then that this was a prophecy, but it seems that this prophecy is likely to be fulfilled soon considering the loud lamentations of the people in most of the forest parts of this province. I cannot see why the whole forest administration should not be handed over immediately to Indians. The protection of forests is mere police work, and not much scientific work. Of course there is scope for the scientific conservancy and exploitation of the forests, but the foresters from England have to unlearn much of what they learn in England or France or Germany before they can comprehend the problems of Indian Forest Conservancy. Even for this a dozen foresters of scientific training ought to suffice for the whole of India. The rest are a mere luxury.

While working in the forests I became acquainted with the conditions prevailing in the villages, and the requirements of the agriculturists. I feel that Socialism alone can solve the problems of poverty and mortality. The standard of living must be considerably raised before the average length of life in India can approach the European longevity. The standard of living must be raised before they become more efficient producers of wealth. Well, gentlemen, I am a socialist and trade-unionist; I have been a professor of law and a conservator of forests. I believe my credentials are such that I feel justified in appealing to you for votes with confidence. The polls will decide whether my confidence is well-placed or not. But whatever my fate I trust that the elect of the electors will acquit themselves with credit to themselves and lasting benefit to their Motherland.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

AND COUNCIL CANDIDATES.

Mr. K. F. Nariman recently addressed a letter to members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation who are candidates for election to the local Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly, requesting them to define their attitude towards the proposal to give address to the retiring Governor. No reply has so far been forthcoming from the candidates whose names are given below:—

FOR ASSEMBLY.

Messrs. J. B. Petit, V. J. Patel, S. K. Barodawalla, Husseinbhoy A. Laljee, N. M. Dumasia.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Mr. Poonjibhai Thakersey, Dr. Batliwalla, Mr. Baptista, Mr. Asavle, Mr. Javle, Mr. B. T. Desai, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Fernandes, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Mr. Boman-Behram, Dr. Viegas, Mr. Jafferbhai A. Laljee, Mr. I. S. Haji, Mr. Havelliwalla, Mr. M. A. M. Khan, Mr. Mahomedali Allabux, Mr. Rahimtulla.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Mr. P. J. Muzban, and Mr. Shivdas Chapsi have withdrawn from the contest.

To-day is the last day for these candidates to let the voters know whether they will oppose the proposal, to give an address to the Governor, or not.

"MR. JINNAH'S CANDIDATURE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When I wrote my first letter on Saturday last, I did not expect that I had treaded on the toes of "Mahomedan Voter," whose identity I can faintly perceive, nor did I believe that aught I said anent Mr. Husseinbhoy or Mr. Jinnah was such as to invoke his mighty wrath on my devoted head. By the very exuberance of his effusions, the "Mahomedan Voter" has simplified my task, though if he had not inveighed against me in such violent language, I should have put off answering one or two points which I had in mind when I first wrote the letter. The "Mahomedan Voter" speaks eulogistically of him as "a steady and reliable worker" and as "sincerely discharging his duties without any fuss or any outward show and ostentation." Indeed, I did not know till now that Mr. Husseinbhoy was so modest as to hide his head under a bushel. I have closely watched the Congress and Khilafat activities in Bombay during all these years and yet I can safely say that it has not been my good fortune to have heard of Mr. Husseinbhoy until recently in connection with the election campaign. It is indeed news to me, as it must be to many others like me, that Mr. Husseinbhoy is "a staunch believer in the constructive programme". At least, I did not think that all Swaraj Party men did of necessity believe in this, and I may cite the example of the great Poona and Nagpur Swarajists, and some of Mr. Patel's own henchmen.

A "Mahomedan Voter" has told us of the "solid contributions" of Mr. Husseinbhoy to various funds. I know in one case at least—in connection with the Khoja Shia Jamat dispensary, Mr. Husseinbhoy was pleased to promise a donation of Rs. 10,000. But it seems as if the promise still remains to be redeemed. I may be wrong, however, I should like to know whether Mr. Husseinbhoy has paid the amount, and if so to whom and when. So far as I know, it does not seem as if the amount has been paid.

If Mr. Husseinbhoy is as great and sincere a Congressman, as has been claimed for him by his henchmen, may I enquire why he was not deemed fit to be the second Swaraj Party candidate for the Assembly from the Non-Mahomedan constituency. I remember your having commented on the fact of the Swaraj Party's inability to put up the requisite number of candidates. If as is claimed for Mr. Husseinbhoy he has such great merits in the eyes of Congressmen and the Khilafatists why did not Mr. Patel deem it prudent to put forward Mr. Husseinbhoy's candidature along with his own? At least such course would have left Mr. Husseinbhoy free to accept Mr. Patel's leadership without any qualms of conscience.

The Muslims while they are not against the Congress or the Swaraj Party, want a reliable independent candidate, and not one who is tied down to the apron-strings of the Swaraj Party.

About Mr. Jinnah's public services, we are already quite familiar; still for the benefit of a sceptic like the "Mahomedan Voter," I shall try my best to throw some light in my next letter and refresh the memory of my disconcerted controversalist.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM VOTER.

Bombay, October 30.

DR PARANJPYE AND BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A very lame excuse was given by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye to the members of the Bombay Medical Union that questioned him at the Servants of India Society. He said that conversion of a Medical School into a College requires enormous sums of money, and that people with inferior qualifications are needed for rural areas. As for the second excuse, as soon as a graduate finds out that he has no field in the town, he will soon seek the country. It is not for Dr. Paranjpye to dictate to people as to whether they should seek a degree or a College qualification. In England students are prepared both for University qualifications and the Conjoint Board examinations in the same Institution. It is left for candidates to choose what they want and not for Ministers to dictate in such matters. The Ministers are only concerned with the provision of facilities and there their mission ends. Moreover, there are three Schools in the Presidency, two of which can easily supply the deficiencies if any.

As for the enormity of sums, well, Dr. Paranjpye will kindly tell the country as a member of the Government as to what the Royal Commission and the Empire Exhibition is going to cost the country and what benefits the latter is going to derive from these. India knows too well what the work of this Commission is going to be and has every nerve strained to watch the results. Gandhis, Tilaks, Patels, Dases etc. are made by the action of such Commissioners. They are not born but made, unlike the proverbial poet. Government can find money for all sinecures but will not educate India. Here lies the secret. *Hic latet anguis.*—Yours, etc.

TRUTH.

"J. J. HOSPITAL SCANDAL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday Dr. R. P. Paranjpye has given his explanation of what he chooses to style "the so-called J.J. Hospital Scandal." He would have your readers believe that there was no scandal and all the hue and cry that was raised at the time was absolutely unwarranted. The public know by now that it was the Minister who was primarily to blame in regard to the facts that were disclosed during the Corporation debate and the defence he has now set up is mere camouflage and it will not help him to get the votes which he is attempting to secure at next Thursday's election by means of this "so-called explanation."

Dr. Paranjpye makes much of the slip made in your paper and which you put right at once when you dicovered that there was no truth in the report that two men were found dead in the J.J. Hosptial compound. Again he lays great stress on the Corporation not being able to quote any prima facie cases and concludes there is "no real J.J. Hospital Scandal."

The Corporation would have no difficulty in giving these cases if Government placed at their disposal the names and addresses of the patients turned away. Government however, thanks to Dr. Paranjpye, have shown no inclination to help the Corporation.

If Dr. Paranipye is at all right why has he studiously avoided answering the definite and distinct charges laid at his door during the Corporation debate? If the Senior Medical Officer of the J.J. Hospital acted as he did was it not because the Minister paid no heed to his representations? The Minister only bestirred himself after the Corporation debate. If seriously indisposed persons were not turned away, new cases of seriously indisposed persons were not admitted, which is just as bad, if not worse. The Minister has never replied not even in his "so-called explanation" to the charges laid against him by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna that the patients were insufficiently fed. This defect both as to quality and quantity was brought to the notice of the Minister on 16th August 1922 by medical men connected with the hospital. Has Dr. Paranjpye the courage to deny this? What about tea being mixed not with tea dust but road dust? What about not only want of dressings for wounds, but that such dressings were made up of material not fit for cleaning floors? Then there was the charge of want of medicines, no oxygen gas, and various other deficiencies. None of these points have been answered by Government and much less by Dr. Paranjpye during his electioneering campaign and yet Dr. Paranjpye has the hardihood to say that there was no real J. J. Hospital scandal. Dr. Paranjpye has been weighed in the balance and found wanting and no efforts on his part or on that of his friends can help to explain away his sins in the matter of the J. J. Hospital scandal which was very real. The best proof of it lies in the fact that since the Corporation debate many of the defects complained of have been looked into and remedied to some extent. If the defects did not exist why did Dr. Paranjpye exert himself to do what little he did not before, but clearly after the date of the Corporation discussion.—Yours, etc.,

X.Y.Z.

October 30.

SUPPORT TRIED NATIONALISTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public are overwhelmed by manifestoes, pamphlets, letters and platform speeches for the last two months in connection with the approaching elections. The electioneering campaign is in full swing; the public Press has opened its columns for all sorts of opinions and canvassing. In this wilderness the poor voter hardly gets dependable guidance. By *"supressio veri"* as well as *"suggestio falsi"* a large number of unworthy claims are being pushed forward while several tried and worthy candidates are being assiduously kept out from the public eye.

It is against this situation that I appeal to the voting public to be warned. For goodness sake do not be carried away by lables and propaganda. Lables cannot make ordinary mortals to be geniuses and propaganda cannot take away the worth of tried Nationalists. For example the mere circumstance of being a member of the Swarajya Party, cannot put Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji higher than Mr. Jinnah who has not subscribed to the Swarajya Party creed. Similarly whatever the opinions of Mr. Baptista regarding "Non-co-operation" Mr. Punjabhai Doongarshi cannot claim to be a more useful candidate than the tried and experienced veteran like our Baptista "Kaka". In the same manner Mr. N. B. Vibhakar's services to the National cause have been too well-known to be brushed aside in favour of altogether new claims which have yet to be tried and which are absolutely unknown quantities in our political life. Mr. Vibhakar has been in the Nationalist ranks for the last fifteen years and during the risky period of 1917-1918 and 1919, he was in the forefront of that gallant band of fighters which was led by Messrs. Horniman and Jinnah. Throughout he has been a staunch Nationalist and a Congressman. Out of all the candidates in Southern Bombay he, is second to none in patriotism, talents or abilities. Southern Bombay cannot send a more fearless and tried fighter than Mr. Vibhakar to the Bombay Council. Although he is not technically a member of the Swarajya Party, he has signed its pledge and it is still lying in the files of the Swarajya Party and I am assured that he sticks to the said pledge even now. I hope, therefore, that the voters will not fail to give their best support to Mr. Vibhakar and other tried independent Nationalists of such a calibre. It will be a great pity if our best men with their past records of patriotic work are kept out. We badly require the towering personality of Mr. Jinnah, the clever diplomacy of Mr. Baptista and the pointed oratory of Mr. Vibhakar in the Councils. Without men like them even our great fighter and patriot Mr. Vithalbhai himself would feel lonely and supportless.—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGNLAL P. NANAVATY.

Bombay, October 30.

DUTY OF VOTERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The 1st of November is fast approaching, and in a few days more the curtain will have dropped on the scenes of election which to-day agitates so much the mind of the country. It is to be admitted that there is in the field a glut of candidates for the various seats, of all shades of opinion on questions affecting the public weal, of all classes and creeds—Hindus, Musalmans, Parsees, Moderates, Swarajists, Independent Nationalists and so on. There are among them also men who belong to no parties, their method of work being of a very peculiar character, sometimes contradictory and sometimes inconsistent. Their function is simply to sit on committees and disperse. Others there are among them who catch hold of every opportunity, public and private, to magnify and din into the ears of their admirers and hearers the so-called public spirit that actuates them to take to this activity and their past achievements. Others again who lose no chance to tell and bring home to the voters that the moment they are elected to the responsible position they will hasten the day of millenium. The voters in the majority of cases yield to these blandishments and the even passes off very quietly and smoothly in favour of these candidates. But when it is a question of public importance and the time comes for these elected members to express the popular feelings, what we find generally is not what the electors are generally given hope to expect from them, but quite the contrary. The recent question of voting addresses to the incoming and outgoing Governors is a case in point. But let that pass. We find these elected members taking help at the time of election from even the very people whom they want to segregate and isolate on grounds of morality decency and religion by bringing in bills, but have no qualms of conscience of a similar kind when it is a question of taking votes from them when they want to get in. There are some other sitting members at present who would object the introduction of democracy on the ground that such introduction of democracy would only mean sending in so many members to fill so many extra chairs at some additional taxation of the people. In other words, they see everything yellow because their sight is tainted by jaundice. They think the Councils and Municipalities are their monopoly and seem to forget the difficulties and trouble they had to suffer and submit before they reached the stage of life at which they talk such kind of bombast. Under such circumstances, it is incumbent upon the voters, and it is not yet too late for them to do so, to see that they do not send to the Councils any of the title-hunters place-hunters and self-aggrandising men who inspite of all their promises and sweet talking have their secret axes to grind. The voters should discriminate between such men and those who go to the Councils purely for the sake of serving the counry. The past record of service in the cause of the country should alone be made the test of a candidate and not the number of motor cars and time-serving speeches delivered. If the voters do not exercise their judgment at the proper time and send in second-rate people, because they have to give the votes to some one and do not care to whom it is they give them, they will have to thank themselves for anything untoward happening to them in the future through the action or inaction of their representatives. The Swaraj Party candidates above all would seem to deserve the support of all well-meaning people to-day. They have a record behind them to-day which should be an answer against all such and any other blemishes of the kind narrated above. Moreover, they have taken pledges to stand by the people and oppose things in the Councils, which in their belief and knowledge are sure to go against the wishes of the masses. The Independent candidates like Mr. Baptista, of course, stand on a different footing altogether from them, but they also have got a brilliant record of public service behind them which, in itself should be a guarantee against their doing or countenancing anything which is not likely to be for the popular cause. The voters would, therefore, even now do well to consider in their calmest of moments to what candidates they should give their votes and whom not to give. The decision they now take will decide their future destiny at least so far as the same is dependent upon the Councils. So let them exercise their voting powers with discrimination and circumspection, is my appeal to them. Yours, etc., etc.

A VOTER.

DITCHER'S UNEASINESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—'Ditcher' in his notes in the columns of the "Capital" has delivered a homily to European merchants to be up and doing and warning them against the "Pharisees" of Bombay. Beneath the surface of 'Ditcher's' humour is evident a spirit of uneasiness that there will be no Messiah in the Assembly to confute and rout the Pharisees of Bombay in the matter of the suggested 33-1/3 per cent. tariff. Indeed there need be no such uneasiness, for Sir, though the Bombay merchant is bound to have his way, the Clive Street 'Burrah-Sahib' will have the consolation of having in his company in the Assembly many excellent editions of Sir Omar Hayat Khan. Will this not be sufficient consolation to the new free traders one of whose advocates confessed to the Tariff Board, I suppose unguardedly, that the objection was not to the dumping on the part of the United Kingdom but on the part of Germany and Belgium and that to that extent at any rate, the British Indian merchant could be supposed to be against the interests of the Indian consumer. 'Ditcher' may well chronicle the new faith in free trade engendered on the breast of the Clive Street Burrah Sahibs but India knows her mind.—Yours, etc.

INDIA FOR INDIANS.

"MR. MIRZA AT JUMMA MOSQUE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the letter, "Mr. Mirza at Jumma Mosque," appeared in your to-day's issue, I would like to add a few words more to make the matter more clear, for the sake of your general reading public. As previously notified in your paper, on Friday, 26th instant a meeting was arranged at Juma Mosque, after juma prayers, in which Mr. Ali Mahomed Khan, spoke on forthcoming elections, Moulvi Abdul Muneem Baakza, the Khatib of Juma Mosque, presiding. The president, introducing Mr. Mirza to the audience revealed the latter in his "true colours" and asked the audience to cast their votes in his favour, at the same time expressing his anti-Council ideas and the existence of the Ulema's Fatwa, which considered the entry into Council as "haram" and illegal. Mr. Mirza, after delivering a sermon and praising God, the Prophet with his four Companions, came at last to his "point." He spoke about his manifesto, his work such as introduction of Arabic in University Senate, his duties as Hon. Secretary of the Khilafat Committee and his speeches about the cow-slaughter in various meetings in Bombay. Concluding Mr. Mirza said, "I am well acquainted with the Islamic history and am a 'master' of Persian and Arabic Therefore it is your duty to give your votes to the fittest man present; and this is entirely left to you whether you give your votes to me or to somebody else."

As soon as Mr. Mirza resumed his seat, Mr. Musikn Vellori, one of the audience and a worker of Jamiat-ul-Ulema Bombay, protested against the holding of a meeting for political discussion in place like a mosque, and against the action of Khatibsaheb, a member of Jamiat.ul-Ulema, preside over an "illegal assembly." Mr. Vellori said: "The great Fatwa is still in existence and is neither proscribed nor withdrawn by our Ulema. Therefore, to work against the dictates of the Fatwa means to disobey it; such a work should not have been committed by a man of Khatisaheb's learning." At this point Khatib Saheb got up and asked Mr. Vellori to 'stop.' "I do not allow you to speak anything in this meeting," said the president. Hearing this Mr. Vellori was more put out and even some of the audience joined him saying, "The discussion of a 'haram thing cannot be carried on in a mosque." However the president tried to pacify the audience saying, "I personally think the Council entry as 'haram' and I believe in the Fatwa; but I leave the casting of votes entirely to your choice;" but still the meeting should not be controlled and was at sixes and sevenw and dispressed —Yours, etc.,

SUGGESTION.

October 29th.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have seen a letter from "a Moslem". Does he assert,

(1) That Mr. Mirza Solicitor received an ovation at the end of what he calls a speech?

(2) Did the audience express its approval?

(3) Did the audience assure any support to Mr. Mirza?—No, please—On the other hand, did they not express their disapproval of the whole function? Did they not say, it was "Haram" to go into the Councils? If this means "good reception" and "wrapt attention," let Mr. Mirza and his Muslim admirers be happy.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

PERSIA.

NEW CABINET FORMED.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Teheran.—The new Cabinet consists:—
Prime Minister—Sardar Sepah;
War Minister—Modirol Molk;
Finance Minister.—Zokaol Molk;
Foreign Minister—Moazed as Saltaneh;
Minister for Justice—Haji Ezolmamalek;
Minister for Public Works—Khodayar Khan
Minister for Posts and Telegraphs—Prince Soleiman Mirza;
Minister for Public Instruction—Mirza Kassim Khan;
Soores Rafil is acting as the Minister for Interior.

All are new men except Modirol Molk at one time the Minister for Finance and Foreign Minister and Zokaolmolk who was the Finance Minister in the last Cabinet.—Reuter.

NATIONAL CONVENTION AGAIN!

PLEDGE TO COUNCIL CANDIDATES.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

In accordance with a resolution of the Executive Council of the National Conference, Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth, Provincial Secretary of the Conference, has sent a circular-letter to all the Council candidates in the Bombay Presidency belonging to all the parties requesting them to sign the following pledge:—

"I pledge myself, if elected, to help in the calling of a National Convention to be composed of elected members of the Legislatures (with power to co-opt) who have received a mandate to frame a constitution for India embodying Dominion status; that is, which shall place her on an equality with the other free nations in the commonwealth in her external affairs and shall establish within India a Federal (central) Government and Provincial Governments each with the King-Emperor's representative at its head with a Cabinet responsible to an elected legislature and with a judiciary; further providing for powers of amendment to the constitution similar to those possessed by the Dominions and providing also for such transitional arrangements as to the Army, Navy and Air Force as will bring them under the control of the Central Government when that Government declares its readiness to assume responsibility for the defence of the country."

Official and Personal.

Mr. S. D. D. Dodd, I.C.S., has taken over charge of the office of Secretary, Delhi Municipality, vice Mr. H. R. Waugh reverted to the Punjab.

H. E. the Viceroy granted interviews to the following persons at Lucknow on Monday:—Mirza Muhammad Taqi Ali Bahadur, the Hon. Raja Rampal Singh, Rana Umanath Bakhsh Singh, Raja Fiaz Rasul Khan, Lt. Raja Chandra Chur Singh, Raja Raghuraj Singh, Raja Sir Saivid Abu Jafar, Raja Surai Bakhsh Singh, Raja Sripal Singh, Pandit Jagat Narayan.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu leaves Calcutta on November 1st for Delhi to join the Public Services Commission.—A.P.

EDITOR OF "PRATAP" CONVICTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, in the case in which Mr. Krishna, Editor of "The Pratap", a local vernacular daily, was charged under sections 124 A and 153 for the publication of an alleged seditious article. The Magistrate ordered the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 300 for the offence under section 124 A and Rs. 200 under section 153 or, in default, to undergo imprisonment for two months and one month, respectively.

PLIGHT OF HAJIS.

DUTY OF MUSLIMS.

(BY K. S.)

Now when so much attention is being paid to the status of Indians abroad and also to the position of the Holy Places of Islam in relation to the Khalifa and the Western Powers, it is pertinent to point out some of the acute conditions of distress that is the lot of most pilgrims and especially Indians going on the Haj. Performed in the spirit and under conditions in which it was intended, the Haj is one of the most powerfully vivifying and energising institutions of Islam. The meeting of Moslems from all corners of the globe, from Lake Baikal to Java, and from China to Morocco and Soudan, of all manner of tints, yellow, brown, black and white, in one common fervour of worship and reverence ought to be the means of knitting them together into a kinship and unity which would best safeguard the temporal and spiritual interests of Islam.

But actually what do you see? From the time the pilgrim touches the port of Jeddah to the time when he reaches back the shores of his native land he is the victim of every species of human tyranny. He is like a sheep between the shears and has to be thankful if he is left alive with some skin and flesh on his bones after the close and awkward application of the instrument. A non-Moslem is not allowed beyond Jeddah, but the tales of maltreatment and harassment given out by the returning pilgrim from Mecca and Medina is amply borne out by the sights one commonly sees in Jeddah itself: Of hundreds of beings mostly Indians in all the worst phases of famine and want lying about in all postures of neglect and nakedness near the landing places, shipping agents' offices and the British Consular office. Often they are preys to acute intestinal disorders, some in such a distressful condition that they have not the strength to move out of the way of their own filth, much less to clean themselves, water being a very dear commodity. Amongst the Indians the East Bengal Mahommedans with his inherent ankylostomiasis, malaria, 'kala azar' etc, seems to be the very worst sufferer. This state of affairs is often attributed to failure on the part of the pilgrim to provide himself with the necessary means for the journey or to improvidence on the way. This is not true as a generalisation for the Moslem is enjoined by sacred text to take with him sufficient means for his necessaries right up to his return to his native land and he pinches himself out of his living, for years before embarking on the journey. In the sight of the hardy races from Bokhara, Afghanistan, Mesopotamia, etc., that congregate there this helpless stricken state raises more contempt than pity and all India and its inhabitants are judged accordingly.

Where the trouble exactly begins is from Jeddah onwards. The boatman is a blackmailer, the provision merchants, vegetable and meat sellers are extortionists, the camel drivers are either themselves robbers or are in league with robbers; and, finally, there is always the Bedouin who comes on a caravan of pilgrims with a preliminary practice of his gun and beats the pilgrim if he has not brought any money with him and beats him if he has, for not having brought more.

Everywhere in Mecca and Medina the same process of extortion, corruption and cruelty seems to be the rule by all accounts. The poor Indian, emasculated by a long process of being 'cared for' and 'looked after' by his Government, is utterly unequal in the fight where virility and staminal are essential equipments. Where man's cruelty spares them, disease does not and death is a merciful release to many. The shipping companies are enjoined by the Indian Government to take 10 per cent. of destitutes free of charge in addition to the normal capacity of each of the ships for passengers and there is a Pilgrim Protect on Society which provides rations of rice and *dal* for these destitutes on board the steamer. Some of the most pitiful spectacles for an Indian to see are the boats bringing these destitutes to the steamer in all stages of starvation, misery and disease, some actually dead in the boat and others to die after a short time on steamer.

It is a pity that the high pitch of spiritual fervour, zeal and piety that makes the Muslims brave these ordeals should be so utterly wasted and frittered away. If at least a minimum of creature comforts, security of life and property and means of communication is ensured, what a potent source of nourishment to Islamic culture and brotherhood would not the Haj be? To me a non-Moslem only a few sights are comparable to the inspiring spectacle of all the variously clad and mannered peoples speaking very many different tongues, in health or ailing from disease, all facing the west in their daily prayers blending together in a community of worship.

There are organisations in Bombay and at Karachi already mentioned which tackle with the problem and render very great service to the pilgrims once they reach the steamer and arrive at Indian ports. Be it said also the credit of the Indian Steamship companies that they allow full discretion to the commanders, doctors etc., on their steamers to relieve the troubles and help the pilgrims as far as it lies in their power. But this discretion is necessarily limited by the commercial nature of the venture and too much depends on the humanity of the doctors and captains.

At best these organisations working from India are mere palliatives touching barely the fringe of the problem whilst the main issue is one which closely affects the prestige of Islam and in so far as India is Islamic it affects the honour of India. Could not concerted Muslim opinion which has been able to do so well for itself at Lausanne against Western Powers alter such a dreadful state of affairs in their Holy Places?

Surely, the difficulty is not only of lack of funds, for, the various Muslim organisations in this country alone and the munificence of private individuals can easily enough provide for the well being of the Haji. In the Pilgrim Committee, the Protector of Pilgrims and the British Consul at Jeddah, there is already the nucleus of a good organisation but their usefulness is very limited when it has to stop short at the landing at Jeddah. What is required immediately is an extension of their help and guidance right up to Mecca and Medina all along the way.

Pressure must be brought to bear unitedly by all the Moslem peoples on the Sherifian Government to enforce sufficient protection to develop some means of communication and to provide food water and medical facilities to the pilgrim. When the adherence of an Arab power to the League of Nations exercises so much attention and the renovation of mosques at Jerusalem and the distress of Anatolian refugees brings out the generosity of the Indian Moslems, should not such a pitiable condition right at the threshold of Islam be an object of agitation and rectification? If the Sheriff is unable or unwilling to efficiently take care of the pilgrims he may be pursuaded to let each Muslim country to take care of its nationals in Arabia. If reason cannot prevail with the Sheriff to whom the Haji is a very lucrative if not an indispensable source of revenue, an organised boycott for a year or two amongst all Moslems would inevitably bring about better conditions.

O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

COMMISSION TO TAKE EVIDENCE IN CAMERA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

The Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court passed orders to-day that the evidence to be taken on commission in the case Sir Michael O'Dwyer vs. Sir Sankaran Nair is to be in camera and only counsel and parties and their agents should be allowed to attend. This order has caused great dissatisfaction in legal circles. The strange part is that this order seems to have been passed *suo motu* and not on application by any party.

PT. SANTANAM'S RESIGNATION.

Pandit Santanam has tendered resignation of his position as the President of the Provincial Congress Committee due to various public and private causes. His resignation has been accepted and Lala Lajpatrai has been appointed president in his place.

POSTAL AND R. M S. CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

At to-day's meeting of the Postal and R. M. S. Conference resolutions were adopted recording appreciation of the services of late Aritalal Roy, Post Master of Sankaritola, who was shot dead by armed dacoits and Laka Fakir Chand, Sub-Postmaster of Baijnath who committed suicide under tragic circumstances. Runner Tarmal Kota of Assam, who though mauled by a tiger took the mail bag to the destination and there dropped down dead, Runner Koti Molla of Dacca who was killed by dacoits on the way and Ram Sukul Sing who was killed in the Punjab Mail disaster.

Resolutions were also adopted requesting the Government to credit a share of telegraph revenue to the Post Office and that surplus revenue be spent in the future for the improvment of pay and prospects of the posial employees. The Conference also urged upon the Government to sanction their minimum demands and thereby arrest wild discontent prevailing among the employees.

GOVERNOR LAYS FOUNDATION STONE OF LLOYD GATE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

z MORVI, Oct. 29.

In the afternoon His Excellency the Governor laid the foundation stone of the Lloyd Gate which when completed with its tower will form an imposing entrance to the bazar. His Excellency addressing the gathering. said: "It is a matter of gratification to me that your Highness should have invited me to perform this ceremony to-day for I regard the building of this new Gate as practical evidence of your Highness's intention to spare no pains for the beautification of your capital city and for the care of those of your subjects who dwell there, and I consider its inception undertaken thus early in your Highness's reign as a happy omen for the future and the long years of beneficient rule which I trust are in store for your Highness. I very much appreciate the generous thought that has prompted your Highness's expressed desire to associate my name with gate and I shall feel it a high honour that it should be found worthy to be added to those of the Governors of Bombay who have visited Morvi in the past whose illustrious names your Highness has just recited to us. It is perhaps in the fitness of things that my visit here should be commemorated by a tower the principal use of which will be as your Highness has said to remind the people that time is fleeting.

An address was also presented to His Excellency by the citizens of Morvi.

In the evening a State Banquet was given by the Thakore Saheb at the Darbargadh Palace.

HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION IN NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 30.

Attempts to bring about a compromise between the Hindus and Mohamedans over the question of playing music near the mosque failed and the District Magistrate's order that Hindus should stop playing music at the mosque has been enforced again to-day and six Hindus accompanied with religious bhajan, on refusal to obey the orders were arrested this morning. The feelings of both the communities are running high and endeavours are being made to avert violence. It is understood that certain terms arrived at joint subcommittees of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Khilafat Committee were not acceptable to the local Mohamedans.

THE TOKYO EARTHQUAKE.

(Continued from page 6.)

They told us how buildings had collapsed like houses of cards. They told us how scared the people were. They were rushing madly in the streets all helter-skelter roughly pushing aside those who came in their way. A man showed us a small wooden image of Lord Buddha that another man had thrown at him for blocking his path. But the worst news was about fire. It had broken all over the city and was raging wild. There was not enough water to put it out. The first thing to burn down was the Metropolitan Police Station. The restaurant in Hybia Park was in flames. Fire seemed to be raging on all sides of the Hotel. We could see the smoke. However, it had not yet come near. There were bamboo coverings on two sides of the dining hall. A flying cinder fell on one, and it began to smoke. There was shouting and running. The residents as well as the employees rushed to the rescue and managed to put the fire out. More people returned and we heard the news that the Imperial Theatre was in flames. The Imperial Theatre was the glory of Japan. No tourist left the country without visiting the grand opera of Tokyo. The news, however, was alarming to us as the theatre was in the same line and not very far from the Hotel. We stepped out to see the gruesome sight. There were crowds and crowds of people in the Hibya Park, crowds and crowds of people in the street watching the fire. There was no water available. Everyone seemed so helpless, unable to lift a finger to save the beautiful structure. In the meanwhile the fire was approaching the hotel from behind. A building opposite the side entrance of the hotel had started burning. Servants mounted right on the top on the side of the fire. Buckets full of water from the small pool were hauled up once after another to keep the side wall soaked. They were going to fight hard for the hotel till the last drop of water in the pond. It was a tense moment. The fire was raging wild. The manager told us to get our things ready We brought down our luggage and left it near the entrance to be pulled out at the slightest notice. Some of the residents left with their luggage for the Hibya Park. At the moment all our hopes vanished. We were watching eagerly from the side window. The heat was terrible and the glare blinding. We could not stand there for five minutes at a stretch.

The New Enemy.

All fears of the earthquake were for the time being gone, fire was our enemy. We saw a Shinto priest trying to appease the angry god with prayers. Hope whispered in despair about a fire brigade coming to the rescue. The building crashed down into a smouldering heap. Our immediate danger was gone. With a sign of relief, a sense of exhausted feeling our nerves on the rack, we resumed our station in the open courtyard, watching the red sky and the smoke. The American ladies had some biscuits and cakes and we ate a little. There were notices asking us not to sleep in our rooms as it would be risky. A few mattresses were brought out. I shared my bed with the kind American women. At nine o'clock in the evening the hotel offered a few cold meat sandwiches. Some of us had no appetite and preferred to lie down. It was on the same evening that we heard of the disaster in Yokohama, A man who had escaped from the grand hotel came rushing on a motor bike. All the residents except one or two in the hotel, he told us were killed. Yokohama, he said, was utterly destroyed. With such sweet things to dream about, with fire raging on all sides, with cinders falling on us, we tried to get a little sleep. But there were terrible shouts and cries outside. The next day we found out that there was rioting and some Koreans were attacking the Imperial Palace. We slept with our shoes on ready to run. The shocks had not yet ceased. It was like lying on the *terra infirma* for twice in the night we half got up as mother earth tried to rock us again.

The Second Day.

The next day dawned. There was no water to wash our mouths even. With cinders flying about, we were a perfect sight. It was inhuman to think about food when hundreds of people were lying dead in the streets and yet the announcement that we would be served breakfast at nine was welcome. A piece of bread, little porridge and a little tea formed our repast. We had not finished it when a shock came and we all rushed out. It was a slight shock, however, so we resumed our meal. The man of the motor bike was returning to Yokohama. He said he would send the names of all foreigners who were saved, to be published. Before we could prepare the list, however, he had left. The American Consulate became active at once. They prepared a list of all Americans who were safe to be wirelessed to America. The British Consulate came on the scene later. The message they promised to send were never delivered.

Martial Law Proclaimed,

Martial Law was proclaimed that day. We heard about the Koreans trying to poison wells and to set fire to houses. It was not safe for us to go out at all, what with the fight between the Japanese and the Koreans, and the general looting everywhere. So we remained where we were mere like prisoners. The men folk who went out brought sickening tales of streets strewn with dead bodies and the fire still unquenched. Our food was rationed, we were lucky to get even a little whose thousands outside went hungry. On the fourth day we had the luxury of getting a slice of melon each. And there were deafening three cheers for the melon. Water was distributed in small bottles. The hotel bar was opened occasionally and we could get bottles of tansen or ginger ale. The American Consulate had burned down and the Consul and his family took refuge in our hotel on the night of the second day. The Embassy too was shifted to the hotel. They were trying to arrange for the Americans to get out of Tokyo. They were getting the American destroyers to take the refugees to Yokohama from where they they could take ships to any other part. It was not meant exclusively for the Americans. Others too could give their names. The British Consulate was trying to help the Britishers. They came out with a wonderful offer! They promised to give us free railway passes to Kobe. As the railways were destroyed round about Tokyo, one had to go forty miles to catch the train to Kobe. The Consulate wisely left it to our discretion as to how to cover the forty miles. No taxis and cars were available as all the motor vehicles were commandeered. Besides we had no money to give fancy prices for any taxi that could be available. It meant that we had to foot it though all the carnage with all kinds of men about who would not hesitate to pass a knife through us, if they found it worth the trouble. As for the luggage we would have left it behind. But the worst part of it was the trains were crowded. Thousands of people were flocking to the trains. People had to travel on the roof of the trains. There were many casualties owing to this stampede. We thought it much safer to remain where we were rather than take unnecessary risks. One and all of us refused the offer.

On an American Destroyer.

People were scared out of their wits the first day. But a little order was restored after the second day when martial law was proclaimed. All kinds of people were rushing to the hotel. We had a medical inspection and all the residents were given badges so that no outsider could get in. After hearing the wild rumours about the Koreans, the Japanese were enraged and were killing all Koreans they met. Our hotel was one of the military centres and we saw some Koreans brought there all bleeding. The Government sent notices that some of the Koreans were helping the Government. The people must not treat them in that fashion. For four nights we slept in the open, all fully dressed. Once it rained and we had to take shelter inside for a few minutes. Rain was not the only disturbing factor. There were some big shocks too. On the evening of the fifth day the American embassy announced that the destroyer would be ready to take the refugees next day early in the morning. The British embassy was not able to do anything. They joined hands with the American embassy and arranged for the Britishers to go in the American destroyer. We were asked to be ready with our luggage at six o'clock in the morning. Some of us slept that night inside the rooms. Unfortunately there was a big shock at three o'clock in the night. It was not a very pleasant experience for bad nerves at all! After an early breakfast we prepared to leave the hotel. The hotel did not charge us anything for the days we stayed there after the earthquake. I had no money, however, to pay my bill. I gave them my home address and told them I would send the money from home. They were quite satisfied with the arrangement. Our luggage was removed in motor trucks lent by the Government. After finishing with the luggage they removed the human cargo. We were packed like sardines. We were all standing and though the loads were very bad and there was a good shaking and jolting, those who were standing in the middle had no fear of falling down. We passed through some deserted streets, with houses all in a heap. In Sheeba park, there was a camp for the refugees. They were all waiting in a long queue for the distribution of food. It was a five mile ride not very pleasant at all. We embarked on a small boat which took us to the American destroyer which in turn took us to Yokohama. The refugees were heartily welcomed on the destroyer and were served hot coffee and hot scones—a real luxury after so many days of semi-starvation. The President boats, one going to Kobe and the other to San Fransisco were full crowded with refugees and so we had to wait in Yokohama for other boats. From the destroyer we were taken to Audre Lebou a French boat. It was crowded with all kinds of refugees. We had to be rationed there too. Except at meal times i.e. twice a day we could not get enough drinking water. From board the ship we could see the destruction in Yokohama. There seemed to be no buildings left except a broken wall—fire had not yet ceased. In the evening we could see the red flames distinctly and it was a lurid sight.

Pitiable Russian Refugees.

There were all kinds of refugees in all sorts of costumes, for they had lost everything and were in whatever garments they were wearing at the time of the earthquake. Some in their night dress bare-footed and some in kimonos. The American relief people, supplied the requirements of the refugees. Clothes were provided for them. There were good many Russians. Their condition was really pitiable. They had lost everything and they had nowhere to go. They were mostly refugees from their own country. When we asked them where they wished to go, the Russians did not know what to do. Some of them said America. Unless the United States give special concession, it would not be possible for them to go there in the face of the strict immigration rules. For three days I stayed on board the ship. On the ninth of September some Indian volunteers doing the relief work arrived from Kobe and found me. They asked me to go to Kobe by the "Nagasaki Maru" a Japanese boat which was leaving that very day. I left the "Audre Lebun" in the morning. There was no vacant cabin so I had to take a chair in the smoking room and share it with others. By the time the boat started we were about fifty in that small room. Except myself and the Indian volunteers they were all Japanese. Japanese meals consisting of rice balls and boiled radish were served. I ate only biscuits that the volunteers had brought and drank tansen —Japanese aerated water. The food was distributed in the room where we sat. When at the Imperial hotel we had suffered a great deal from the stench coming from the dead bodies. But the stench of a rotten radish, however boiled, is still worse. It was a great infliction on my poor nose specially as I had to spend the whole night and a part of the next day in that room. At night it rained and all the deck passengers rushed where we were.

My ordeal ended when we reached Kobe the next day. The Indian community in Kobe had formed a relief committee, and they were helping all the Indian refugees. I was heartily welcomed by them. The first requirements I asked for were pure drinking water and a real good bath.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED IN NEXT ANNUAL MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

At the 5th annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon to be opened in Bombay on December 3rd, a number of resolutions will be moved by the Bengal Chamber. It will propose that the principle of allowing railway freight rebate on the export of coal should be reintroduced. That the question of separating the railway finance from the general finance should be further investigated and determined, that the promotion and expansion by the State of technical and scientific education should be made an integral part of the general policy of the Government of India and the Local Governments, and that goods imported on Government account should be chargeable to duty at current rates. The Chamber will press for the direct representation of the Senior Chambers of Commerce in the Legislative Assembly and will propose that the Government's attention be called to the necessity for the improvement of the telegraph services. This resolution expresses regret that full use has not yet been made of the recent advances in the wireless telegraphy and will urge the abolition of the triple rate messages. The resolution relating to the Indian Mercantile Marine will state that no reservation of the Indian Coast for vessels owned and manned by Indians to the exclusion of the British ships from other parts of the Empire could be tolerated so long as India forms a part of the British Empire and depends for protection by sea on the British Navy. Another resolution to be proposed will express the opinion that the present system of stores purchase for the Government requirements is not in the best interests of India and the system of the rupee tender for delivery in India should be substituted. With regard to the proposed protection of steel industry, the Chamber will propose that this Association strongly disapproves of the proposed protective tariff in favour of steel industry as imposing intolerable burden on other industries and indirectly on the public generally. The Chamber also has decided to support the resolution to be moved by the Karachi Chamber proposing the removal of export duty on hides and skins.

ELECTION DISPUTES IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Page heard two cases in which the Returning Officer refused to accept nomination papers of two candidates for the Bengal Legislative Council. In the first case the applicant was the Maharaja of Cossimbazar whose nomination paper was rejected on the objection made by his rival the Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter on the ground that on the date of filing of the nomination paper the Maharaja's resignation to the seat on the Council of State had not been accepted.

Mr. Jackson who appeared for the Maharaja submitted that the Maharaja submitted his resignation on 7th instant, and filed his nomination paper on 8th. The acceptance of the resignation was announced on 16th and the scrutiny of nomination papers was on 11th. The counsel submitted that under rules and regulations resignation must be at the time of scrutiny and not at the time of filing of the nomination papers. As regards the court's jurisdiction the counsel said that the court had ample powers under the Specific Relief Act to issue a mandamus if there was a grievance. There must be remedy and it would be a denial of justice if the court did not interfere.

Sir Benode Mitter on behalf of the Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter submitted that nomination was a most essential part of election. It was a beginning of the process of election. For valid nomination the time to be looked at, was when the papers were filed and not the time when scrutiny was made. The counsel said that remedy of the aggrieved candidate lay not in the Specific Relief Act, but in making petition before the election commissioner. In conclusion he submitted that the High Court had no jurisdiction to interfere in the matter.

The Advocate-General on behalf of the Returning Officer raised a question of jurisdiction of civil courts in interfering with these matters.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

The second case will be taken up to-morrow.

BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some days have passed now, since the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed a resolution prohibiting the slaughter of cattle under eight years of age and those like myself, who are interested in the agricultural and economic well-being of the country, were rightly congratulating the Bombay Corporation, on the lead it has given to other Municipalities of lesser light. But, I am very sorry to announce that, even at this hour there can be found many animals at the Bandra-Slaughter House, which are obviously under the eight year limit. Who can account for this in the face of the above resolution? Will the Municipal authorities or any kind hearted member of the Corporation throw some light on this question?

Once before, I had brought the wretched and pitiable condition of animals at the Bandra Slaughter House to the notice of the Corporation and I was informed to the effect that more sheds were going to be erected to accommodate all the animals. Now about three years have passed since this, and still the animals are tied, as before, in the scorching sun. It seems that the Municipal authorities have no control over the doings of their subordinates and Municipal Councillors have no time to spend after such trifling matters. Will the Nationalist Party in the Corporation take this question in hand?—Yours, etc.

J. R. AJGAONKAR.

Bandra.

At a public meeting held on Monday evening under the auspices of the Delhi Swaraj Party Mr. Asaf Ali announced Babu Peareylal's candidature on behalf of the Party for a seat in the Legislative Assembly and detailed his qualifications for election by the Delhi general constituency. Babu Peareylal also addressed the meeting and promised to abide by the Swarajists' creed.—(A. P.)

KATHIAWAR LETTER

RAJKOT REFORMS

NEW ASSEMBLY AT WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 27.

An event which has been subject for discussion in Kathiawad latterly has been the retirement of Mr. T. O. Rana, from the office of the Diwan of the Junagadh State, and the appointment of Darbar Shri Viravala of Bagasara to the same post. Mr. Rana will receive a pension of Rs. 600 per mensem on account of his long services of nearly 27 years. Darbar Shri Viravala has had a good record of service rendered to the Porbandar State from where he has been just brought to his present office, and one may well hope that he will show a still worthier record of service in the State as well as to the people of this very important State of Kathiawad. It is very satisfactory to see scions of noble families taking up services in bigger States and thereby making themselves useful to a larger public. Darbar Shri Viravala who is one of the first of these has a great responsibility on his head in the matter of setting an ideal example to many who are sure to follow him, and from the way in which the good wishes of a very large public have followed him in his new post one can hope that he will fulfil it well.

An informal meeting of several gentlemen was held in Morvi when it was decided to call a public meeting for the purpose of having a super-Mahajan. Next day a big public meeting was called, where people from all the communities were invited. At this meeting several resolutions were passed in favour of bringing about greater unity between the State and the people, and among the members of the various communities. But the most important work of the meeting was the establishment of the aforesaid Mahajan, called "Maha-Mahajan." This super-Mahajan is to consist of members elected from every community, each community sending members according to the rate of one member per group of fifty families. Out of this elected body, a smaller select body of one-fourth the entire members, was to be chosen by ballot, and this body was to act as a sort of Advisory Committee. So far as can be seen at present, the chief aim of this body is to refute several calumnies spread anonymously against the State for the purpose of creating disunion between the Thakor Saheb and the people. Though this aim may be justifiable just at present to organise a body of this kind for such a purpose is rather overdoing it. It can, no doubt, still do a great deal for the good of both the State and the people, and one may well hope that this larger usefulness will not be forgotten by this "Maha-Mahajan" which ought to be worthy of its big name in every way.

RAJKOT NEW ASSEMBLY.

The Representative Assembly of the Raj State has been holding its second sessions the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of October, and since whatever is done therein has a value of its own, this being the first body of its kind in Kathiawad, it would not be amiss if the people of this Province who are scattered all over India turn their attention for moment to the doings of this Assembly here. The first thing that strikes the attention of any one who might come here, whether as a member or visitor, is the dignity that sits upon the whole Assembly and the consciousness on the part of every member that something of importance for the State as well as the people is going to come through this body. Whether questions were put, or answers by the State officers including the Dewan given, as discussions carried on, everything was done in a dignified sober and orderly manner. One may point out a defect here and a defect there, e.g. when the Dewan entered the Assembly hardly any one stood up though the entire Assembly should have done it, but these are things that will pass away and the Assembly will show itself perfect both in outward form as well as inward substance.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.

One of the most important subjects discussed in the Assembly was with regard to the introduction newly made of the Bhagbatai system instead of the Vighoti system which has been in vogue for many many years. The Assembly felt its dignity wounded inasmuch as a Committee has been appointed to report on the advantages or disadvantages of the Bhagbatai system to the cultivators, but before the report is out, which by-the-bye is not in the least over-due, H. H. the Thakor Saheb has already introduced the new system to the almost universal sorrow of the farmers and of those also who sympathize with them. A very interesting question cropped up while this question was being discussed, and it was whether the Assembly had any power to interfere in a matter like this. While the Assembly insisted on its right by saying that it was invested with the powers of making changes in "Laws and Legislation" and this came within its purview, the Dewan Mr. Shroff astutely parried the blow by saying that this was an Administrative measure and the Assembly had no power to interfere therein. One wonders where Laws and Legislation end and where Administrative Measures begin. However the Dewan was quite right when he said that the Assembly was given Charter by H. H. the Thakor Saheb and he was the best person to say as to what was given to it and what not.

The next important piece of work that the Assembly went through was to make a number of laws and regulations for the creation of a minor body form the present one, a sort of Select Committee for making Laws and Bye-Laws, or one which might be entrusted with the work of Legislature. The third important piece of work done was with regard to the creation of an Educational Committee which was to look into a number of matters pertaining to Education.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

THE SWARAJIST ORGAN.

"OKARA" ENQUIRY FIASCO.

MR. JINNAH TO FIGHT ELECTION CASE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

"Forward," the new organ of the Swarajya Party in Bengal, made its first appearance, yesterday. It had its birth on an auspicious day, the day when every year the worship of Goddess Luxmi takes place in almost every Hindu home in Bengal. The divine Luxmi is a mere abstraction and denotes prosperity and good fortune. Any work undertaken under such happy auspices is expected to prosper. "Forward" has received messages of good wishes and benedictions from all over the country and has made a good beginning and has thus belied the expectations of those who hoped that the deportation of some of its prominent promoters would sound its death-knell. "Forward" has come to stay to instruct and inspire the people to march forward to their goal of freedom. The editor, Mr. C R. Das, is assisted by a band of patriotic young men some of whom are tried hands—in journalism. The first issue of the paper has received the encomium of even the local Anglo-Indian Press.

It is amusing to read the message of Mr. Prithwis Chandra Ray, editor of the "Bengalee", to "Forward". Mr. Ray writes:—

"I welcome most heartily your entrance into the field of Indian journalism, for, compared with the journalism of other civilised countries, we pressmen of India make a very poor and feeble show. I am quite sure the "Forward" will be a real acquisition to the ranks of an independent and honourable Press in this country, and will not stoop to the vile and acrimonious personalities, which is such a sickening feature of the vernacular Press of Bengal. May God bless your enterprise—is my sincerest prayer."

In Patrika parlance I may exclaim Sovan Allah! Just fancy the man who adorns his own paper with vile acrimonious personalities day after day advising "Forward" not to stoop to that tactics. For sheer impudence Mr. Ray is hard to beat. No vernacular paper with the exception of the "Nayak" has ever published such journalistic Billingsgate as appeared in the "Bengalee", a paper, whatever its political views, which had never before so depraved a taste. Mr. Ray has most unwarrantably but audaciously vilified Sreejut Sham Sundar Chakravaty who, however, treats Mr. Ray's outbursts with the contempt they deserve. Mr. Ray is widely known in this Province because of his unpopularity on this score.

"OKARA" ENQUIRY.

The report of the "Okara" enquiry has been published on October 23rd. The findings were, of course, foregone conclusions. The "Okara", a B. I. S. N. vessel, foundered in the Bay of Bengal on May 5th and all on board including about seventy Indian crew were drowned. First of all, the Court of Enquiry held that the "Okara" was in a fit condition as regards hull, engine and equipment. The Court also fines that the vessel was properly loaded. The master was prudent in going out to sea and the Captain was also as innocent as the lamb. Seventy Indians lost their lives, but that was their destined fate. The white-washing is complete. But what about the statement of Mr. Talman in a letter which he had written to a friend before the disaster could have been anticipated? He wrote: "One of the sailors put his hammer through a plate". The court of enquiry has, however, made very pertinent observations with regard to storm messages being compiled at Simla. They are often useless. There were instances in the past when skippers had to make enquiries from Simla to receive necessary informations before putting their vessels to sea. In this case also there is a striking instance of information being sent late and therefore being useless. All witnesses were unanimous that had the message C (warning of approaching cyclone) been broadcasted it is probable that the "Okara" would not have been lost and the lives of seventy Indians would have been saved. In this sense the fact that it was not so broadcasted can be said to be an indirect cause of the disaster. Captains of ships in the Bay are quite out of touch with the meteorological officer. The court sarcastically says "he is a gentleman far away up in Simla whom captains are never likely to meet. . . In fact he appears to be a gentleman with whom they have not much concern."

There is another relief in black in the white washing. The report states: "We can say that the "Okara" was overloaded in the sense that had she been more lightly loaded she would have probably weathered the storm she met." So the great tragedy will soon be forgotten. It only remains for us to pray for the souls of those poor Indians who were forced to a watery grave.

COMING ELECTIONS.

In connection with the coming elections some *tamasha* is going on sub rosa. Mr. S. R. Das now breathes the air of relief. He has not only got rid of his formidable opponent Mr. Ranglal Jajodia in a mysterious way but has also got some of the influential erstwhile supporters of Mr. Jajodia to support his candidature as against his remaining opponent Mr. Satkaripati Rai, the Swarajists candidate. Mr. Jajodia is happy with his nomination to the Assembly. But it is passing strange that Mr. Debi Prasad Khaitan the Chief Whip of the politically minded Marwaris of Calcutta has been canvassing for the Advocate-General. This is the reward of Mr. Satkaripati Ray, the non-cooperating pleader of Midnapore, for the immense sacrifice he has made in the cause of Swaraj.

The case in the High Court brought by the Maharajah of Kashimbazar in the matter of rejection of his nomination paper will be fought tooth and nail. The Independent Liberal Maharajah has failed to secure the legal help of some of our eminent counsel while others he looks upon with suspicion. I understand the brief has been offered to Mr. Jinnah of your place

The candidates of all parties will launch upon a more vigorous campaign after the Pujahs recess. In the meantime news tickles through here and there that candidates belonging to the water hyacinth Party are receiving official support in the moffussil. There is, of course, nothing new in it. The official communique was issued as usual enjoining on officials not to interfere with the elections. But local officials knows the spirit of such injunctions.

PUNJAB AND BENGAL.

The events in the Punjab have roused public feeling in this Province to a high pitch. The reports of the Nabha affairs that come through the news agency are not convincing. Now that the S. G. P. C. has been declared illegal we from outside can not know the real state of affairs through its news service. I am, therefore, glad to know that our friend Babu Pijushkanti Ghosh of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" is going to the Punjab to supply authenticated news to the Press in Bengal. The Punjab is the cynosure of all eyes now. Public interest is bound to be created by the trials of the Sikh leaders and much development is expected of the Satyagraha movement at Jaito. We are glad that in the place of the present scrappy news we shall soon have reports of actual happenings in the Punjab from a journalist of Pijus Babu's position and sense of responsibility.

MR VICAJEE'S FEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A propos the report in the papers of a discussion in the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation with regard to a memo of fees submitted by me to the Commissioner in a certain matter in which one of the Municipal Officers Mr. Higgins was charged with abducting a municipal employee and the cross-complaint filed by him through me for bringing a false charge, I shall feel obliged if in justice to me you will allow me a little space in your columns, lest it should create a wrong impression about my fees.

It is regrettable that so much noise be made about the memo by certain members of the Standing Committee without adequate information regarding it. Some of them seem to be imbued with a strong desire to earn cheap applause and indulge in clap-trap oratory. For instance one of them betrayed his ignorance when he denounced the modest 16 G. M.'s per attendance fee charged by me along with other minor items as more than that of the Advocate-General himself. It is common knowledge an Advocate-General and even certain counsel have, not long ago, charged Rs. 1,500 to argue a short notice matter per hearing. While another member in his presumption to sit in judgment over the matter of the memo betrays a gross lack of capacity, sense of fairness and qualification for undertaking the task of scrutinising the same.

It was at least expected of Mr. Haveliwalla when he posed to gather information for the Standing Committee to consult proper and reliable man, competent enough to give accurate information. The result of the inquiries of Messrs. Haveliwalla and Boman Beram clearly shows that they could not have approached any responsible persons capable of doing so. Mr. Haveliwalla seems to have struck against one of those pleaders for his information, who suffer from a notorious hallucination that they are every time more competent than any Counsel or other pleader. Such a deluded specimen would naturally consider my memo to be excessive, while if he had himself done the work, it would not have been even adequate. If Mr. Haveliwalla had questioned his informant, he would have been enlightened as to what fees he himself may be charging his clients. But that would not have suited Mr. Haveliwalla's purpose. Mr. Haveliwalla is conveniently ignorant of the fact that while certain pleaders charge Rs. 150 per attendance at the Dadar Court, I charged as Counsel Rs. 150 at the Mazagaon Court in this case. More important still, had either of these two members of the Standing Committee cared to make personal inquiries of me, as they were bound to do if they had any sense of duty or fair dealing in them, the Standing Committee would have learnt that when I was first instructed—now nearly 1½ or 2 years ago—I had made it perfectly clear to the Municipal Officer I had to defend, what my fees would be, and that I had given him ample time to consider this question of fees. Knowing the mentality of certain members of the Municipal body—an apprehension now fully justified by the present happenings—the eventuality of a dispute being subsequently raised about the quantum of the memo, was also considered. The Officer concerned having agreed to the fees and to be personally responsible for them in case of such dispute, I undertook his defence. That Officer cannot deny this. This evidently even the officer himself has not been made any inquiries from by these two representatives of the Standing Committee—a lesson in thoroughness in a simple public inquiry worthy of imitation by budding Municipal politicians.

Before finally submitting his report to the Standing Committee has Mr. Haveliwalla or his colleague asked any counsel regularly practising in the Criminal Courts or responsible pleader what fees are usually charged by Counsel? Well who are those who were consulted? Why has Mr. Haveliwalla made such a secret of the names of his informants?

Is it fair on the part of Mr. Haveliwalla when he lets the Standing Committee to understand that a Counsel could sue for his fees, himself knowing full well—unless his important multifarious public duties have brought on a lapse of memory—that counsel by virtue of his position is entirely debarred from doing so?

For these reasons, I feel justified in stating that Messrs. Haveliwalla and Boman Beram have sadly misled the lay members of the Standing Committee by their unfair, irregular, one-sided and most perfunctory inquiry in the matter entrusted to them.—Yours, etc.

V. F. VICAJEE.

October 25.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma has cancelled his river tour and will leave Mayuyo to-morrow arriving Rangoon on 31st.—A.P.

With regard to the report of the Bhamo correspondent of the "Rangoon Gazette" of the capture of an Englishman in Yunnan, it is officially stated that reference must be to the capture of Darcy Weatherby, who was captured in July and escaped in August. Both capture and escape were reported by Reuter and no other such case is known to have occurred.—A.P.

The death is announced of Wingaba Tawya Kawlin Prince, who was brother of the last king of Burma and one of the three surviving sons of Mindon Min. He was aged 57.—A.P.

BOMBAY'S BEGGARS.

(Contributed).

The Municipal Commissioner has submitted his report to the Corporation, for providing for roadside cases of inanition or starvation or of chronic diseases, in which he has dealt with the whole question, in a (somewhat) comprehensive manner. The subject has important effect on the well-being of the city. It is a matter of great shame to the citizens of Bombay that they should allow the hungry and the sick to die on the roads unfed and uncared for. Their number is increasing daily and is swollen now by the addition of a large number of young boys—it is not known where they come from—who eke out a precarious existence by begging in the streets. These boys pass their lives on the streets, and just near the Lamington Road Police Station there is a respectable crowd of these youngesters lying on the footpaths at night and gathering there during the day for mutual recrimination or exchange of views and things. But it is not the intention of this article to deal with these juveniles, though their case even is an urgent one. The Municipal Commissioner's report divides the roadside cases into two categories,—one of inanition or starvation and the other of chronic and acute diseases. The facilities for dealing with both these kinds of cases are very inadequate in the city, and that fact does not certainly redound to the credit of its citizens. The Commissioner states that the Corporation have a legal liability to provide medical aid in the city and that it was "hardly possible on humanitarian grounds to qualify the liability by insisting that all patients treated should have residential qualifications." That we believe is the correct attitude to take. But the city has got very little hospital accommodation for its sick patients, as the Commissioner has no difficulty in proving, compared to any of the Western cities. Here, in Bombay, both the Government and the Corporation have been trying all these years to outwit the other and to shift the responsibility on to the shoulders of other. Although it may be an interesting game for its players, it has been nothing short of disastrous to the public. However, in Bombay while there are only 2,188 beds—"including the communal and semi-public institutions and the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital and the King Edward Hospital" (not open yet).—London has about 5,000 beds, per one million inhabitants. This shows that Bombay is woefully below the standard of a civilised city in its treatment of the poor and the suffering and it is imperative that the hospital accommodation should be enlarged at once. The question, however, is how best it can be done. It is a very common and not an unjust criticism that Governmental institutions in Bombay are topheavy and that they are not satisfactorily conducted. Recent events have strengthened the force of this criticism. The best way of improving the existing state of things is to have more hospitals of the kind started lately—we mean the People's Free Hospital. If the Corporation can give substantial grants to these, even the smallest sums of money spent on them will go a long way, when backed by the voluntary service which medical men will give to them. There is a great need in the city for such voluntary institutions where even the poor could get the best available medical opinion. The Commissioner does well to warn the Corporation against some of the evils which are associated with the infirmaries in England where chronic cases are treated, to warn against an imitation of that system in Bombay, since it is quite possible to treat all the chronic and acute cases in the same hospital, but in different wards according to needs. He recommends that ninety more beds should be provided in G.T. and J.J. Hospitals, as he thinks this number will meet the requirements of the city for some time to come, and asks the Corporation to assume financial responsibility for it. The question of finance, of course, will be discussed in the Committee to which the whole question has been referred for report which no doubt will come to an early decision on the matter. The Commissioner asks the Corporation to aim at the standard of 3,000 beds for a population of a million citizens, though even in that case Bombay will be behind most other civilised cities.

As for the treatment of destitute beggars, who are seen in all places in the City starving and suffering from some disease or other, the Commissioner recommends that this question must be treated as a whole, in co-operation with other cities in this country, and must partake of an all-India character. "Till this is possible," he remarks, "no final solution of the difficulties inherent in this problem is feasible and the relief of the poor must be left to private enterprise." That is no solution of the difficulty. The Commission is only side-tracking the whole question. While admitting that some local attempts have been made by a society to deal with this question, its resources are limited and Bombay is a big city, with a large influx of beggars from all parts of India. But the question is not one of treatment of these beggars who are strongly built and even hale and hearty, but of those men who are lying on the roadside, in a condition of starvation and even on the point of death. In spite of much social effort such cases are still to be found everywhere. The fact is that there is no proper organisation, and the efforts are at best spasmodic. As was suggested by a social worker, there should be regular inspectors and they must be asked to co-operate with voluntary workers in the different wards of the city in order that they might not lose sight of urgent cases which require to be attended immediately. There must be some sort of co-ordination, without which it will be difficult to grapple with the problem in an effective manner. While Bombay is a thriving city the Corporation is always willing to help such charities, and money will be forthcoming if well-organised efforts are made. It is to be hoped that the Medical Relief Committee to which the whole question has been referred will come to an early and proper decision and mitigate a social evil to some extent.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 30.

S S Nagina, Maclean, Java.

DEPARTURES.

October 30.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Karoa, Macdonald, Durban
S S Hindoo, Raywell, Hull
S S Burma Maru, Meguro, Kobe
S S Hatrana, Mardon, Karachi.
S S Gambada, Dune, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer City of Exeter for Liverpool
Steamer Borneo Maru for Kobe.

S S Nagina:—The B I S N Company's steamer Nagina, 4090 tons, Captain H Maclean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karoa, 3808 tons, Captain D M Macdonald, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hindoo:—The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3167 tons, Captain E Raywell, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Burma Maru:—The O S K steamer Burma, Maru, 2823 tons, Captain H Meguro, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Hatrana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Hatrana, 4592 tons, Captain T T Mardon, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with some bottom cargo.

S S Gambada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gambada, 3254 tons, Captain G H A Dune, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with some bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, October 30.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Mooltan 12836, London, 10-11 M M and Co.
3 Andyk 4032, Colombo, 1/11 E D Sassoon and Co.
4 Modasa 556, K'chi 30/10, M M & Co.
5 Clan MacVicar 3621, Alleppey 1/11 U. and Co.
8 Clara Camus 4511 Dunkirk 4/11, Graham and Co.
10 Taroba 3657 N F, N F, M M & Co
11 Dorsetshire 4545, Antwerp 1/11 T M & Co.
12 Trautenfels 3925 Hamburg 31/10, Graham and Co.
13 Craconia 4762 Trieste 1/11 L Triestino.
15 Marwada, 5120, London, 2/11 M M & Co.
15 Karoa 3607 Durban 31/10 M M & Co.
16 Boll 4226 Dunkirk 1/11 J F and Co.
17 Nurtureton 4415, Hull N F, Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Borneo Maru 4364, Kobe 8/11 O S Kaisha
2 Olympia 3272 L'pool, 6/11, Graham & Co.
3 Barpeta 1877 Busre, 1/11 M M & Co.
6 Lemlands 2304 Genoa N F, Graham & Co.
10 & 11 Mamcada 3252 30/10 M M & Co.
12 & 13 Jalatarang 1484 N F, N F, S S N Co.
15 Garada 3218, N F, N F M M & Co.
16 Acera 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Borghild 2158, Karachi 31/10 S S N Co.
C & R Baroda 1899, Colombo 2/11 M M & Co.
D & E Jeddah 2923, R S Ports 6/11 T M & Co.
F Hatarana 4592 N F, 31/10 M M & Co.
N-C, Britisher 3244 Sudan 30/10 M M & Co.
O Champavati 320 N. F. N F, F B S N Co.
P Ristlo. 1773, Rangoon 2/11 J F & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-I-Hind due about 2nd November, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 9th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kashmir due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 17th November, Agent B S N Co.
Nevasa due about 12th November, Agent B I S N Co.
Margha (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 1st November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Scindia due about 23rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Genoa due about 5th November, Agent K N and Co.
Trafford Hall due about 16th November Agent K N Co.
Clan Cumming (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Macnaughton (not fixed), Agent J Co.

FROM HULL.

Urbine (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Tantenfels due about 3rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Nippon due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Brockfield due about 8th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 10th November, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Meerkerk due about 30th November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 22nd December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silvio Pellico due about 8th Noveruber, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Pittsburg due about 26th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Sado Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y K.
Malacca Maru due about 13th November, Agent N Y K.
Himalaya Maru due about 9th November, Agents O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 3rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 10th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Taroba due about 1st November, Agent B S N Co.
Karagola due about 4th November, Agent I S N Co.
Karapara due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

October 30.

S S Olympia for Liverpool—100 bales cotton H Nonsey; 244 bales cotton K Visram; 247 bales cotton I. Abercrombie & Co; 200 bales cotton Birla Bros; 340 bales cotton J A Beghie & Co; 250 bales cotton E D Sassoon & Co; 485 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 33 bales wool raw G Gamanmal; 56 bales wool C Chaganmal; 859 bales cottonfly P H Vasa; 3000 cwt kardi seed Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Glasgow—6000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 2339 3/4 cwt linseed E D Sassoon & Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles—19 cwt dried beef casings C Buhrer & Co; 50 bales cottonfly V A Save; 50 cwt lentiles E D Sassoon & Co; 210 cwt gum N Mulji; 361 cwt gum P Koverji.

S S Olympia for Liverpool—176 bales wool raw C Ramsarup; 205 bales wool V Oomarsey; 50 bales wool M Oomersey; 22 bales wool K Rekhabdas; 52 bales wool I. Abercrombie & Co; 24 bales wool N Gokaldas; 303 bales cotton waste B Meyer & Co; 88 bales cottonfly B Meyer & Co; 100 bales cottonfly M Chandulal; 200 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 50 bales hemp f p F F Campbell & Co; 2000 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell & Co; 84 bales wool raw D Kundanmal; 60 bales cottonfly Welmer & Co; 25 bales cottonfly D Bhanji; 55 bales cotton waste D Bhanji; 217 cwt fenelseed J Dayal; 105 cwt rapeseed J Dayal.

S S Moolton for London—1980 cwt mussor Ralli Bros; 203 cwt Indian chutney Framji Nowroji; 2300 cwt linseed oil cakes The Alliance Trading Co; 18 bales cowhides P E Boyce & Sons; 100 bales cotton and woollen cuttings M Somji; 20 bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimjee; 75 nos rugs J A Begbie & Co.

S S Trautenfels for Antwerp—2400 cwt crushed bones Hollingshurst & Co.

S S Trautenfels for Gottenburg—12 bales cottonfly C Perai.

S S Trautenfels for New York—200 cwt cummin seed Amia & Sons.

S S Lowland for Genoa—30 cwt gum E Virji.

S S Delta for Antwerp—750 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Clara Camus for Dunkirk—275 bales cotton A Khimji; 1000 cwt poppyseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Clara Camus for Barcelona—100 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste—168 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co.

S S Cracovia for Venice—40 bundles cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Dorsetshire for Antwerp—40 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.

S S Dorsetshire for Ghent—35 bales cotton B Kursondas.

S S Hindoo for Dunkirk—4 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S City of Exeter for Liverpool—3000 cwt groundnuts Stanss & Co.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe—501 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Hongkong—85 cwt sharkfins H L Peerani.

S S Burma Maru for Osake—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

October 30.

S S Moolton from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—3 boxes gold coin; 10 boxes bar gold; 5 boxes soversign; 590 bars silver; 150 cases whisky; 32 cases provision; 348 packages provision; 62 cases castor oil; 20 cases spirit; 72 cases Scott's emulsion; 78 cases biscuits; 20 cases syrup; 29 cases biscuits and confy; 65 cases quinine; 112 cases oilman's store; 37 cases beer; 15 cases artificial silk yarn; 42 cases medicines; 30 cases chloroform; 45 cases hams; 86 cases confectionary; 135 cases wine; 16 cases becons; 1400 cases figs; 22 cases books; 40 cases glue; 100 cases curd soap; 25 cases toilet; 15 cases brandy; 14 cases woollen; 36 cases chocolates; 13 cases codliver oil; 105 cases gin; 25 cases sauce; 21 cases cottons; 90 cases paints; 120 kgs paints; 22 drums paints; 1701 casks cement; 350 casks portland cement; 61 bales old clothing; 180 bundles yellow metal sheet; 800 reels guming material; 25 brls transforms oil; 30 cases boot polish; 20 kgs tartaric acid; 60 packages quick silver; 34 packages Indian rubber goods; 30 kgs alizrine; 280 pieces Earthenware Imprested; 32 casks telleno; 69 bales wool.

From Marseilles—1250 bases almonds; 700 bags almonds; 55 cases wine; 16 cases alementary paste; 40 kegs dry chemicals.

From Aden—4 boxes specie; 20 bags turmeric.

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I.P. 223.

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ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DURING 1922.

207,000 CASES TRIED IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Over 207,000 cases of all kinds were tried in the Courts of the Presidency Proper during 1922.

The Bombay Judiciary exercises jurisdiction over an area of 77,275 square miles having a population of 158,59,502. The Civil Judiciary consists of 8 High Court Judges, 15 District Judges, 12 Joint and Assistant Judges, 7 Small Causes Court Judges, and 129 Sub-Judges. During the year 1922 the subordinate Judges' cadre was reduced by 10 appointments as a result of the general scheme of retrenchment.

The actual number of suits instituted in the year was over 157,000, the Bombay City Courts alone showing 35,500. The aggregate value of the suits instituted in the mofussil courts exceeded Rs. 3,74,00,000 while the value of suits in the Bombay Small Causes Court amounted to a little over Rs. 99,00,000. Suits below Rs. 500 formed about 20.86 per cent. of the total.

From the figures given in the Annual Report on Civil and Criminal Justice for 1922 it would appear that the delay in disposal of cases is still noticeable. The average duration of a contested suit is over 7 months while a non-contested suit takes a little over 3 months. In the Bombay Small Causes Court a contested suit lasts less than 3 months while a non-contested one lasts a little over a month.

In the High Court 5,920 suits were instituted during the year and 5,470 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4,956 undisposed cases.

In the mofussil Khandesh appears to be the most litigious districts with 32,883 original suits, 1030 appeals and 26,102 Execution proceedings. Ahmedabad comes next with 27,705 original suits. 1276 appeals and 14,807 Execution proceedings. Bombay City had 46,654 suits, with 14,653 Execution proceedings.

The total receipts of the Courts were over Rs. 85,50,000 and total expenditure over Rs. 44,16,000.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Over 169,000 offences came before the Courts during the year 1922, showing an increase of 11,800. More than 42,000 offences were under the Indian Penal Code and the remainder under Special and Local Laws. 20.6 per cent of the I. P. C. offences were against the person and 20.4 per cent. against property.

Over 17,000 offences were reported under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and 30,000 under the Bombay City and District Municipal Acts.

The Districts of Surat and Panch Mahals and the City of Bombay show a noticeable increase in crime while a marked decrease is seen in Khandesh and Nasik.

The Criminal Courts consisted of the High Court and Sessions Judges mentioned above, 900 Magistrates and 21,400 Police Patels.

The bulk of the crime is dealt with by stipendiary magistrates, but Honorary and Bench Magistrates disposed of over 13,000 cases and village officers of 1,200.

Out of 22,500 persons under trial during the year 138,980 were convicted. Of these 1,781 were released on probation and 602 were discharged after admonition. Of the persons sentenced 15,869 were given imprisonment and 113,587 were fined. 2,534 were ordered to give security for good behaviour. 5,619 persons of those sentenced to imprisonment received below 15 days and 7,710 six months and under. 2,499 two years and under, 566 seven years and under, and only 61 above seven years. 981 criminals were sentenced to whipping and 99 boys had their sentence commuted to detention in the Reformatory.

462 complainants were ordered to pay compensation to accused persons, the accusations having been found to be frivolous or vexatious.

The number of witnesses examined in all these trials was over 361,000.

223 murders were tried, showing an increase of 13 over the previous year. These may be classified as follows:—

From motives connected with women ...	61
Of children for the sake of ornaments ...	8
Other murders for gain	46
Other causes	108

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THE AKALI TRIAL.

POLICE HISTORY OF S. G. P. C.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S PROTEST AGAINST TRIAL IN JAIL.

PUBLIC NOT FREELY ALLOWED IN COURT.

Amritsar, Oct. 26.—On the complaint of Mr. V. W. Smith under sections 120 B., 124 A., of the Indian Penal Code, sections 17 (1) and 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act the case against 58 Akali leaders was taken up, this morning, at 10 a.m. in Amritsar Jail in the court of Mr. P J. Anderson, P. C. S. Special Magistrate.

As many as thirty-seven accused were brought to the Court room including Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh, Messrs. Tejasingh Samundri, Bhag Singh, Professors Harkishen Singh, Narinjansingh and Tejasingh of the Khalsa College, Risaldar Sundersingh, Captain Ramsingh and several other prominent officials of the S. G. P. C.

Seven accused who were on the office staff of the S. G. P. C. had not arrived from Lahore while about 12 were understood not to have been arrested.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Girdhari Lal, Doctor Kitchlew, Satyapal and many other relatives of the accused were present to watch the proceedings.

Printed copies of the complaint were distributed among the accused.

The complaint gave categorically the position of each accused in the S. G. P. C. or the Akali Dal or any other condition with these organisations that they were alleged to hold. It is 36 foolscap pages of of print containing 195 paragraphs.

THE "NATION."

Referring to the "Nation" the complaint says:—

The "Nation" is a daily English newspaper published in Lahore and has a circulation of about 3,000. Since the 27th August 1923 S. B. Mehtabsingh, S. Baksnisn Singh, S. Mangal Singh, S. Tejashingh, Giani Shersingh and S. Bhag Singh have become sharenolders in the Company which owns the paper and now control it. The Editor (since August 1923, is S. Gurditsingh accused 58). In its issue of the October it makes a reference to the Akalis as being resolved to conquer or to die. On page 2 under the heading of "Reign of babar begins" is given a wholly false version of attended brutalities committed at Jaito, with intent to work up the feelings of readers.

In its issue of the 5th October, 1923, under the heading of "Your Duty," the *Nation* publishes the following in large letters: "Wake up nationanists. Patriots make your sacrifice to-day. Meet the Jaito challenge! It means only 2½ years to go to Jaito. Join the Jaito legion now" In the issue of the 6th October the *Nation* publishes false accounts of occurrences at Jaito and alleged beating of Akalis. There is also a large heading "Akalis fight for freedom; in Swaraj lies your Salvation."

The "Nation" has embarked on a course of stirring appeals to join the Jaito *morcha* and misrepresents facts in order to raise the passions of the Sikhs. Those responsible for the "Nation" have joined in the conspiracy.

The constant appeal to make every sacrifice and to be prepared to face machine guns and rifle bullets is significant. Such a contingency would arise only, if forced were used.

S. G. P. C.

We give below a few excerpts from the complaint regarding S. G. P. C.:—

The birth of the S. G. P. C. can be traced to the excitement prevailing on the occasion of Mr. Gandhi's visit to Amritsar in October 1920, which brought to a head the feeling of dissatisfaction among the Sikhs that the Golden Temple was managed by a Government nomines.

It is necessary to explain the growth and constitution of the S. G. P. C. and the bodies subordinate to it.

(1) As the object for which the S. G. P. C. was formed was purely religious, the Sikhs of various schools of thought joined the movement and even the Princes of the Sikh States, on request sent representatives of their States.

(2) The S. G. P. C. took possession of the Golden Temple, the most important Sikh Gurdwara, and the Akali Takhat, the premier of the five Takhats of the Sikh religion of Amritsar. Therefore the S. G. P. C. which from the beginning showed a disregard for the law illegally seized many gurdwaras by force or intimidation.

Whether for want of better names, or with a view to having an organisation ready when the S. G. P. C. succeeds in making the Sikhs the rulers of the Punjab, the heads of the various Jathas are known and addressed as Zaildar, Thanedar, Tahsildar, respectively.

The S. G. P. C. also established village Panchayats for the trial of Civil and Criminal cases irrespective of the wishes of the parties concerned.

A large number of the members of the S. G. P. C. have been and are politico-extremists.

On the 29th October 1921, the Executive Committee of the S. G. P. C. passed a resolution calling on S. Sundersingh Ramgarhia, the manager of the Golden Temple to make over the keys of the Golden Temple Treasury to S. Kharaksingh, the elected President of the S. G. P. C.

On being informed of this the local Government directed S. Sundersingh to surrender the keys in question to the Deputy Commissioner for safe custody pending the decision as to the rightful custodian by a Civil suit. On this the S. G. P C. made its opportunity and started a vigorous propaganda against Government. The excitement rose to such a pitch that an outbreak seemed inevitable.

The following are the facts in connection with the Gurdwara at Guruka-Bagh.

In this shrine the Akalis claimed the right of cutting wood from the grove of the Mahant's land, and the S. G. P. C. determined to establish this by sending Jathas to cut wood in defiance of the sense of executive orders.

The agitation was controlled by the Working Committee of the S. G. P. C at Amritsar, Non-Violence was not always observed.

At the Dewan on the 23rd October 1922 held in front of the Akali Takhat Narayan Singh read a poem as follows:—

"Oh tyrannous Farangi, your tyranny has passed all bounds; abstain from tyrannizing over the Sikhs, for the time is at hand when your rule will come to an end. The ship of sinners cannot remain afloat, sycophants (jholi-chuks) will leave India together with the English."

In consequence of this seditious agitation if the Sikh population became greatly dissatisfied towards Government.

The Guru-ka-Bagh was only settled by the lease of the land in dispute to Sir Ganga Ram.

The prestige of the S. G. P. C. was much increased by the struggle.

Apart from the riots attending the release of the Guru-ka-Bagh prisoners and the activities of the S. G. P. C. on behalf of the Babbar Akalis passed quietly. The S. G. P. C., however, was only biding its time and thought to find in the abdication of the Maharaja of Nabha early in July 1923 a pretext for a fresh conflict with Government.

Certain allegations of gross injustice and fabrication of false cases on the part of the officials of the Nabha State in connection with Patiala subjects were referred for enquiry and the decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stuart of the High Court of Allahabad. He found that six of the charges were established.

The Maharaja of Nabha apparently fearing with good reason that there might be an enquiry into his conduct offered to sever his connection with the State.

PART IN NABHA ABDICATION.

The Working Committee of the former S. G. P. C. on the 10th July 1923 issued a communique in which it was stated that the S. G. P. C. had very good reasons to believe that the abdication of the Maharaja was not voluntary, but had been extorted by official pressure.

Elections to the S. G. P. C. held in the middle of July returned a committee consisting of 300 members far more extremist in character than its predecessor.

An extensive propaganda in the press was also started by Publicity Committee and two non-Sikh newspapers, the "Nation" and the "Kesri" were subsidised by the Committee to the extent, it is said, of Rs. 600 and Rs. 300 per mensem respectively.

The S. G. P. C., though ostensibly urging a policy of non-violence, has adopted a course of action which can but lead to violence by an ignorant and excitable peasantry, and has so led. It has steadily pursued a course of falsely attributing to Government a desire to interfere with and crush the Sikh religion and the Sikh community, to seize Sikh Gurdwaras, to prevent due observance of the Sikh religion, to destroy Sikh Princes and to seize their States.

Government does not interfere with the religious observances of any sect or community and all subjects have full religious liberty. It is more than a coincidence that the false allegations of the S. G. P. C. complained of commenced with the advent of extremist political agitation and non-co-operation in the Punjab.

The S. G. P. C., and particularly the Executive and Working Committees thereof, consists, a large proportion of political extremists (many of the leaders are members of the Sikh League), who do not hesitate to carry their criminal designs under the guise of religion with the object of being supported by masses of ignorant and deluded, but virile, Sikhs, who are falsely made to believe that the existence of their religion and their community is in peril at the hands of an oppressive and tyrannical Government.

It is the duty of Government to protect the weak, to prevent force and violence, and to maintain law and order in the case of contending parties or claimants to property, even though that property be a religious shrine.

The S. G. P. C. instead of proving its [illegible] has persisted in [illegible] on its weaker [illegible] has been murders, [illegible] ues of the peace. [illegible] rs of the S. G. [illegible] bodies and their [illegible] have entered into [illegible] illegal acts and [illegible] al acts by illegal means, to frustrate and render impossible the functions of Government to create disaffection towards and hatred of Government, to distory all allegiance to Government, and to transfer that allegiance to the S. G. P. C. alone, to overawe by means of criminal force or the show of criminal force the Government established by law in the Punjab, and to deprive His Majesty the King-Emperor of the sovereignty of the Punjab. The accused are members of an association which encourages or aids persons to commit acts of violence or intimidation and of which the members habitually commit such acts.

Raizada Bhagatram stated that it was not an ordinary case of ordinary criminals but it was an important matter referring to the whole community. It was therefore fair that all interested members of the community should be allowed to watch its proceedings. To-day he said they had been kept out not for want of accommodation but on account of restrictions. He and his colleague strongly protested against the trial being held in jail. He said that at the next hearing perhaps more lawyers would be coming in to defend the various accused and the room was hardly sufficient for an increased number.

The Magistrate recorded the objections but did not agree to release them on bail. —"Nation."

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ABOLITION OF AGENCY DIVISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 29.

A Madras Government order relating to the abolition of the Agency Division, says that though both the Retrenchment Committee and the Legislative Council in recommending the abolition were influenced by somewhat erroneous ideas as to the cost of the system in existence during the last three years, yet in consideration of the fact that the abolition will result in a substantial saving, the Government decided to abolish the Agency Division with effect from the 16th October, 1923 and restore the Agency areas to the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godaveri to which they were previously attached. The Government consider that although there are bound to be variations in the state of development in the areas attached to the different districts yet it seems likely that with the money available such development as is possible can be carried out almost as well by three collectors as by a single officer devoting his energy entirely to the Agency. The Government hope that some uniformity of administration may be preserved by placing the Agency Administration of Collectors under the control and supervision of one member of the Board of Revenue.

KATHIAWAR PRINCES' CHAMBER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We learn from papers that an attempt is being made by the Chiefs of Kathiawar to start a "Chamber of Princes" to protect their interests and redress their grievances We have also come to know that Government are against such an institution. May I, Sir, take the liberty of pointing out that a similar body was started by the Princes of Kathiawar about 33 years ago in the year 1890. The Rajas of Kathiawar sought the assistance of Mr. Dinshah Ardesir Taleyarkhan, a Parsi gentleman of Surat well-known as an able politician and journalist amongst the Parsis of the last generation. Mr. Dinshah who was the founder and Editor of the "Guzerat Mitra" an Anglo-vernacular paper of Surat and who was well-known for his most manly and persistent attacks against the administration of T. C. Hope (afterwards Sir Theodore Hope), the Collector of Surat, was chosen by the Chiefs of Kathiawar to form an association for their benefit. The association was founded in the year 1870, and was labelled the 'Political United Association of the Chiefs of Kathiawar.' Mr. Dinshah became its secretary and conducted the same with great independence exposing the short-sighted policy of Colonel Anderson the Political Agent, Kathiawar. The result was that Colonel Anderson, with the assistance of Government, prevailed upon the Rajas to remove Mr. Dinshah and the Association met with its expected fate before it could flourish. I am not in a position, sir, to give full particulars of this body, but I, leave it to Parsi Historians and Scholars of the repute of Mr. Paymaster, Mr. Jadwalla and Mr. G. K. Nariman to throw further light on the matter.—Yours, etc.,

A LOVER OF HISTORY.

October 27.

Steps are being taken in Madras for the celebration of the Armistice Day by holding a Poppy Day on 10th November.—A.P.

DANGEROUS THROAT SORENESS.

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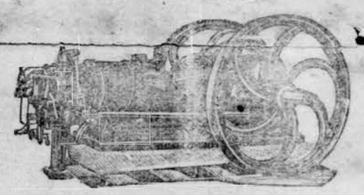

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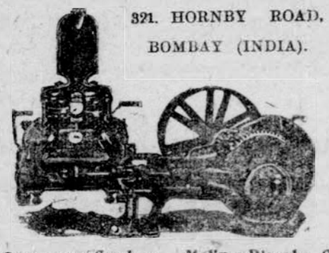

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